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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
PLANNING COMMISSION

Pakistan

MID-PLAN REVIEW

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

KARACHI
MAY, 1964

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MID-PLAN REVIEW

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FOREWORD

It was a pleasant task, a year ago, to report on the encouraging performance in the first two years of the Second Development Plan ; to-day, with the statistics of another year's developmental activity compiled and sorted out and with the bustle of the fourth year around, the prospect of approaching the goals is even a more exciting one. Not that the goals of the Second Plan are in any way final or to be reached as a resting place : they are sign posts on the longer road of the Perspective Plan, and, beyond, into the more distant and alluring horizons of richer and fuller life. The excitement is not the excitement of arrival : it is of the travel itself, for it is always more important to travel than to arrive.

Strengthening of the planning and development machinery, reform of the entire administrative set-up of the Government, expansion of the educational system and its orientation to development needs, creation of research and training institutions simplification of the procedure of financial sanctions and project execution and a large number of other corrective and creative endeavours, made possible by the purposefulness of the new leadership and the energy and will of the people, have enabled the country to emerge from the crawling stage of the earlier years into an upsurge. The process has not been without its usual mishaps but these have only served to strengthen a nation, determined to grow.

The growth of economy has been accompanied by a significant structural transformation. A certain degree of firmness is discernable in the growth rate of G.N P. ; the economy will be much less vulnerable to the vagaries of weather in the coming years. The non-agricultural sectors, including manufacturing and mining, construction, transport, trade and other services have accounted for a significant share of the overall increase in G.N.P. during the first three years of the Plan. The agricultural sector itself has found a more stable base as a result of substantial increase in the application of physical inputs of production, such as water, improved seed and implements, fertiliser, plant protection, etc. Given favourable weather conditions, the contribution of the agricultural sector would be much greater than in the past.

A heartening feature of the performance of the Plan is that the country is relying much more on its own efforts than was hoped for three years ago. It is estimated that the contribution of external aid to Plan implementation would be less than 40 per cent as against over 50 per cent visualised in the Plan. This is a reassuring index of growing capabilities of the economy to finance its development through greater mobilisation of domestic resources. Another index of the increasing capability of the economy to generate resources for its accelerated growth is the expansion of exports. The export earnings are estimated to increase at an annual rate of about 7 per cent as against only 2 per cent forecast in the Plan. This encouraging performance has enabled the country itself to finance significant proportion of its imports of capital goods. Accelerated economic growth has been accompanied by a good degree of monetary stability and liberalisation of the economy has been instrumental in stability of prices. The advance made towards the attainment of regional economic balance is both heartening and re-assuring. All this should not, however, lead to complacency as numerous problems remain and *per capita* income is still so low as to leave the majority of population in dire poverty and squalor. Nevertheless, a spirited beginning has been made and the way paved for a dramatic breakthrough within the next decade in the constant search for a fuller life for the whole nation.

SAID HASAN,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission.

KARACHI,
15*th April*, 1964.

CONTENTS

PART I. GENERAL REVIEW

Chapter *Page*

1. Overall Performance and Prospects 1
2. Investment, Saving and Growth Rates 9
3. Financing of Development Expenditure 13
4. Balance of Payments 17

PART II. SECTORAL REVIEW

5. Agriculture 23
6. Manufacturing and Mining 35
7. Water and Power 43
8. Transport and Communications 49
9. Physical Planning and Housing 59
10. Education and Training 65
11. Health and Medical Services 71
12. Social Welfare Services 78
13. Manpower and Employment 82

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table

2.1 National Product Estimates at Constant (1959/60) Prices .. 89
2.2 National Expenditure at Constant (1959/60) Prices .. 90
2.3 National Expenditure at Current Prices 91
3.1 Revised Financing of the Second Plan Development Expenditure 92
3.2 Government-Financed Development Expenditure, 1960/61—1964/65 (ALL PAKISTAN) 93
3.3 Financing of Government Development Account, 1960/61—1964/65 (ALL PAKISTAN) 94
3.4 Financing of the Government Development Account, 1960/61—1964/65 (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) .. 95

Table *Page*

3.5 Financing of Government Development Account, 1960/61—1964/65 (EAST PAKISTAN) 96

3.6 Financing of Government Development Account, 1960/61—1964/65 (WEST PAKISTAN) 97

3.7 Financing of the Government Non-Development Revenue Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (ALL PAKISTAN) .. 98

3.8 Financing of the Government Non-Development Revenue Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) 99

3.9 Financing of Government Non-Development Revenue Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (EAST PAKISTAN) .. 100

3.10 Financing of Government Revenue Non-Development Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (WEST PAKISTAN) .. 101

3.11 Financing of Government Non-Development Capital Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (ALL PAKISTAN) .. 102

3.12 Financing of Government Non-Development Capital Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) : 103

3.13 Financing of Non-Development Capital Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (EAST PAKISTAN) 104

3.14 Financing of Government Non-Development Capital Account, 1960/61—1963/64 (WEST PAKISTAN) .. 105

4.1 Consolidated Statement of Balance of Payments 1960—1965 106

4.2 Foreign Exchange Earnings during 1960—1964 108

4.3 Own Foreign Exchange Earnings for Development Financing during 1960/61—1964/65 109

4.4 Main Items of Commodity Imports C.I.F. By Broad Categories 1960—1963 110

4.5 PL 480 Commodity Imports 112

4.6 Foreign Exchange Component of Development Expenditure 113

5.1 Agriculture : Physical Targets and Results 114

5.2.A Agriculture : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) .. 115

5.2.B Agriculture : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) .. 116

6.1.A Manufacturing : Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Rs. Million*) 117

Table | Page

6.1.B Manufacturing : Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Percentages*) 118

6.2 Industrial Investment sanctioned in Private Sector for large and Medium Industries July 1960 to June 1963 .. 119

6.3 Mining and Manufacturing : Physical Targets and Results 120

6.4.A Mining : Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Rs. Million*) 121

6.4.B Mining : Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Percentages*) 122

7.1 Water and Power : Physical Targets and Results .. 123

7.2.A Water and Power : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) 124

7.2.B Water and Power : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) 125

8.1 Transport and Communications : Physical Targets and Results 126

8.2.A Transport and Communications, Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Rs. Million*) .. 127

8.2.B Transport and Communications : Financial Targets and Results in Government-Financed Sector (*Percentages*) .. 128

9.1 Physical Planning and Housing : Physical Targets and Results 129

9.2.A Physical Planning and Housing : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) 130

9.2.B Physical Planning and Housing : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) 131

10.1.A Education : Physical Targets and Results in East Pakistan .. 132

10.1.B Education : Physical Targets and Results in West Pakistan .. 134

10.2.A Education : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) .. 136

10.2.B Education : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) .. 137

11.1 Health and Medical Services : Physical Targets and Results 138

11.2.A Health and Medical Services : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) 139

11.2.B Health and Medical Services : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) 140

Table *Page*

12.1.A Social Welfare Services : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) 141

12.1.B Social Welfare Services : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) 142

13.1.A Manpower and Employment : Financial Targets and Results (*Rs. Million*) 143

13.1.B Manpower and Employment : Financial Targets and Results (*Percentages*) 144

Glossary 145

PART I

GENERAL REVIEW

Chapter 1

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND PROSPECTS

In the fourth year of the Second Plan, one can look back with satisfaction on the remarkable success in accelerating the growth rates, in mobilising additional domestic resources, in improving the export performance, in bringing about significant structural changes in the economy and preparing it for higher growth rates in future; in brief on a satisfactory advance in all the constituents of a progressive economy. A Plan provides a framework of policies and programmes for the social and economic development of a country and cannot ever be adhered to and fulfilled in every minute detail. Though the country must critically examine some of the deficiencies in the execution of development programmes, it can draw legitimate inspiration from the prospect of fulfilment of the major objectives of the Second Plan. One inevitably compares the present with the past.

1.2 The growth of the gross national product reflects a significant breakthrough now taking place in the economy. During the First Plan period, and indeed since 1950/51, the compound annual rate of growth of the G. N. P. was 2·2 per cent which was almost equal to the rate of population growth during that period. During the first three years of the Second Plan, the G. N. P. is estimated to have increased by 3·8, 6·2 and 2·6 per cent* respectively, giving an average annual rate of growth of 4·2 per cent.* The performance, as such, has been slightly lower than the annual compound rate of 4·4 per cent envisaged in the Second Plan. This is, however, due to the set-back in agriculture in the third year of the Plan because of unfavourable weather. It is expected that in the next two years the annual growth rate will be considerably higher so that the target of 24 per cent increase in G. N. P. will be fully attained. In fact, the provisional estimates for 1963/64, currently being worked out by the Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Office, lead to the conclusion that the growth rate may be between 6 to 7 per cent this year.

1.3 These numbers may not be spectacular, but with the 2·2 per cent compound rate of growth prior to the Second Plan it would have required 32 years to double the national output. The Second Plan performance, if continued, would double the national output in 16 years. These growth rates also tie in with the long-term strategy of tripling the G. N. P. over the 20 years from 1965 to 1985, within the framework of the Perspective Plan. At the same time, they spell the difference between stagnation and improvement, since population is now estimated to be increasing at 2·6 per cent per annum. The rate of growth of output was not even keeping pace with the increase in population prior to 1959/60, but, since the launching of the Second Plan, per capita output has definitely been increasing, though still at a modest rate.

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*These estimates have been worked out jointly by the Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Office. The methodology and the detailed estimates are reproduced in Tables 2.1 to 2.3 of the Statistical Appendix.

1.4 A certain degree of firmness is also being imparted to the growth rate in the G. N. P. and the economy is likely to become less vulnerable to the vagaries of weather in coming years. The non-agricultural sectors (comprising mining and manufacturing, construction, transport, trade and other services) accounted for a significant share of the over-all increase in the G. N. P. in the first three years of the Second Plan. The growth rate of the G. N. P. that can be attributed to these sectors was 2·6 per cent in 1960/61, 3·4 per cent in 1961/62 and nearly 4 per cent in 1962/63 while the over-all growth rate of the G. N. P. during these years was 3·8 per cent, 6·2 per cent and 2·6 per cent respectively. The erratic behaviour of the over-all growth rate during these years is explained by the fluctuating contribution of the agricultural sector. But some element of firmness is discernable even in the contribution of the agricultural sector since agricultural output is now increasingly dependent on the use of key inputs of the production such as water, improved seeds, implements, fertilizer, plant protection, etc. However, the significant factor is that non-agricultural sectors are becoming proportionately more important in their share of the G. N. P. and their growth rates have been showing a steady increase so that the economy can look forward to an overall growth rate of at least 5 per cent in a year of normal weather and much higher growth rates in case the weather is favourable. This element of firmness is likely to increase in the future since growth rates in the non-agricultural sectors are much higher than in the agricultural sector. In the case of the manufacturing sector, growth rates have been as high as 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

1.5 The economy is also undergoing a significant structural change. The effects of this change can be measured only over a long period of time but the directions are already clear. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the G.N.P. has declined from about 48 per cent in 1959/60 to about 45 per cent in 1962/63. Industry has assumed an increasingly important role not only in its contribution to national income and employment but also in relation to the export and import substitution effort of the country. The economy is also becoming increasingly monetized since the growth rate of the monetized sectors of the economy is significantly higher than that of the non-monetized, subsistence sector. There is similarly a diversification in the export pattern of the country, with less reliance on the traditional exports of raw cotton, raw jute, wool, hides and skins and tea, and more on newer exports like rice, fish, industrial goods and services. These structural changes are likely to continue in the remaining Plan period.

1.6 In financial terms, about 52 per cent (Rs. 11,900 million) of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 23,000 million would have been spent in the first three years, 48 per cent in the public sector and 58 per cent in the private sector. According to current expectations, total development outlays during 1963/64 will be of the order of Rs. 5,600 million and of Rs. 6,400 million in 1964/65. Thus, the total financial outlays during the Second Plan period are estimated at Rs. 23,900 million as against the Plan target of Rs. 23,000 million. Whereas the private sector is expected to exceed the Plan target by about Rs. 1,500 million (or 17 per cent) a shortfall of about Rs. 550 million (4 per cent) is expected in the Government-financed sector. It must be mentioned, however, that the financial performance indicated here is in terms of current prices whereas the Plan was conceived in terms of 1960/61 prices. Since the prices have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1·5 per cent, the financial performance in terms of constant 1960/61 prices will be fairly close to the Plan target of Rs. 23,000 million. On the other hand, expenditure on the Rural Works Programme is likely to be only half as much as originally estimated. A provision of Rs. 1,600 million was made for the Rural Works Programme outside the framework of the Plan ; the actual expenditure has been only Rs. 100 million in 1962/63 while another Rs. 300 million have been budgeted for 1963/64 and Rs. 400 million tentatively provided for1964/65. The works programme has already created very considerable enthusiasm in the rural areas and its momentum will be stepped up in the Third Plan.

1.7 A heartening feature of the performance of the Plan is that the country has been able to rely much more on its own effort than was originally expected. The Plan contemplated that the total development outlay of Rs. 23,000 million would be financed to the extent of about 50 per cent (Rs. 11,550 million) through foreign aid and loans and P. L. 480 counterpart funds. The current expectations are that the total utilisation of foreign assistance (including P. L. 480 counterpart funds) during the entire Second Plan period will not be more than Rs. 9,470 million, so that at the end of 1964/65 Rs. 14,430 million will have been spent on development out of the country's own resources as against the original estimate of Rs. 11,450 million. Thus, the share of foreign assistance in financing the Plan will be less than 40 per cent as against 50 per cent visualised in the plan.

This is a reassuring index of the progress towards self-sustaining economic development.

1.8 Another important index of the increasing capability of the economy to generate resources for its accelerated growth is in the larger exports. As against the Plan estimate of Rs. 11,250 million of exports over the entire Plan period, actual exports in the first three years add up to about Rs. 7,500 million. If the export performance is maintained at about the current level in the next two years, the Plan estimate will be exceeded by about Rs. 1,870 million. This means that export earnings over the Plan period will increase at an annual rate of about 6 per cent as against only 2 per cent forecast in the Plan. This encouraging export performance has also enabled the country itself to finance a significant proportion of its imports of capital goods and raw materials for manufactures. It is estimated that around Rs. 1,000 million are being spent annually out of Pakistan's own foreign exchange earnings on development imports. Thus, over 30 per cent of the current development import requirements are being met by the country itself which gives it the necessary flexibility in budgeting development programmes.

1.9 On the whole, the sectoral strategy outlined in the Plan has been adhered to in actual implementation. The industrial sector has produced fairly healthy rates of growth, in the neighbourhood of 10 to 12 per cent per annum as envisaged in the Plan, and even in the agricultural sector, which has shown a shortfall in Plan expenditure, there is definite evidence that the production targets will be reached and that the initial investments in fertilizers, seeds, and better farming techniques are beginning to bear fruit, especially in the case of cotton. Most of the Plan expenditure, as usual has gone into the strengthening of infra-structure and expansion of facilities in the social sectors. The financial performance in various sectors, however, has been rather uneven with water and power and transport and communications, poised to exceed the Plan allocations while agriculture, in particular, lagging seriously behind. This has caused certain imbalance in sectoral relationship and efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of development in the lagging sectors. The implication for future planning is that there can be relatively large concentration on direct investments in agriculture and industry in order to exploit more fully and rapidly the growth potential that has already been built up in the economy by large investments in economic overheads.

1.10 The Plan has also been fairly successful in accelerating the pace of economic development in East Pakistan. While it is not possible at present to give any reliable estimates of the increase in regional incomes over the last three years, there is unmistakably a marked acceleration in the development programme of East Pakistan. It is expected that during the Plan period the total development expenditure in East Pakistan will increase by about 140 per cent compared to about 75 per cent in West Pakistan, so that the pace of development in East Pakistan will be nearly twice as fast as in West Pakistan. East Pakistan's share of public sector net resources is estimated to have risen from 41 per cent in 1960/61 to 48 per cent in 1962/63. It is currently estimated that East Pakistan's share in the public sector programme in 1964/65 will be about 50 per cent and it will have an absolute edge over West Pakistan if allocations for works programme are also taken into account. In the private sector, the record is unfortunately less favourable. While estimates can be made only on the most tentative basis, it is believed that East Pakistan's share is approximately 34 per cent of the total. Taking public and private sectors together, it is estimated that, during the Second Plan as a whole, the share of East Pakistan will be roughly 42 per cent and that of West Pakistan 58 per cent. Even this shows considerable improvement over the performance under the First Plan, when East Pakistan's share was less than one-third. The Second Plan performance also points to the prospect of a significant reduction in economic disparities between the two regions during the course of the Third Plan, by further accelerating the pace of development in East Pakistan.

1.11 The story is much less cheerful in the field of employment. The Plan expected the labour force to increase by about 3 million during 1960/65. In actual fact, the increase has been higher as analysed from the Census of Population of 1961, and it is now estimated that about 3·5 million workers may be added to the labour force during the Plan period. It has not been possible to make any accurate assessment of the additional employment created in the first three years of the Plan but rough estimates indicate the possibility of an increase in un-employment during the course of the Plan. This is an unfortunate development and will add to the back-log of unemployed workers, estimated at about 6 million at the beginning of the Second Plan. In order to meet the aggravating problem of unemployment, a rural works programme was launched in 1962/63 and its momentum is currently being stepped up. Tentatively, it is estimated that it takes capital expenditure of only about Rs. 600 to create an additional job through the works programme as against Rs. 20,000 in large-scale industries. The future employment policies must be based on a very careful

On employment

evaluation of the employment potential of the rural works programme and on the definition of specific measures to encourage labour-intensive technology and local rural works.

1.12 The performance of a Plan should not be measured only in terms of monetary expenditure and production increases. There must also be an evaluation of the impact that planning has had on the economic policies and administrative structure of the country. It will hardly be an over-statement to suggest that the Second Plan has had a profound influence on economic policies in several directions, particularly in the fields of economic controls, export incentives, additional taxation and monetary stability as well as agricultural and industrial policies of the country.

1.13 The Plan proposed " a decisive move towards a more liberal economy and a bold switch-over from direct controls to a policy of regulation of the economy through suitable fiscal and monetary controls ". Many of the direct administrative controls have already been relaxed or removed, for example, price and profit controls, rationing of foodgrains, controls on the distribution of iron and steel etc. A good deal of liberalisation has also been built into the import control machinery and almost 80 per cent of raw materials under cash licensing have been put on " automatic licensing". Recently the imports of most items of iron and steel have been placed on a virtual Open General Licence. It is now necessary to carry this relaxation of controls a few steps further and to liberalise as well as to co-ordinate the various forms of controls which still exist. The National Economic Council has recenlty directed a comprehensive study of the whole question of economic controls.

1.14 The Plan recommended that the Export Bonus Scheme, which was introduced in January 1959, should be continued for the entire period of the Second Plan and the export incentives should be geared to the fulfilment of the export targets of the Plan. The Export Bonus Scheme was consequently extended till June 1965 and it has been an important instrument in achieving the healthy export performance discussed earlier. The exports covered by the Bonus Scheme increased from Rs. 200 million in 1958 to Rs. 850 million in 1963. A review is currently under way to find out whether the Export Bonus Scheme should be continued in the Third Plan in its present form or whether there is a need for any fundamental modifications and refinements in order to achieve the ambitious export targets tentatively outlined for the Third Plan. There is similarly a need for a review and rationalisation of the tariff structure of the country. The tariff changes have been mostly of an *ad hoc* nature, geared mainly to the revenue requirements of the budget. Generally, there has been a tendency to fix fairly high rates of duty on consumer goods and very low rates on capital goods. This is a policy which has to be reviewed in the context of the second phase of industrialisation upon which the country is now embarking. It may be necessary to scale down some of the tariff duties on consumer goods so as to introduce an element of foreign competition and to improve the efficiency and the quality of production of the domestic industry. On the other hand, it may be necessary to raise tariff rates on some of the capital goods whose manufacture is contemplated within the country. The National Economic Council has already endorsed the necessity for a comprehensive review of the tariff structure and a high-powered Commission has been appointed to look into this matter.

1.15 The Plan proposed additional taxation of Rs. 1,750 million and recommended that the tax system should be revised " to broaden its coverage, make it more flexible, rationalize its incidence and ensure the best balance between direct and indirect taxes ". The additional taxes levied so far hold out the promise that the Plan target will be nearly met. The reform and rationalisation of the taxation system, has, however, yet to be carried out. The taxation system is currently drawing about 9 per cent of the G.N.P. compared to about 7 per cent on the eve of the Second Plan. This is an encouraging trend and it is hoped that the coverage of the taxation system will increase considerably during the course of the Third Plan.

1.16 The Plan recommended that economic growth should be accompanied by monetary stability and towards this end proposed that there should be no deficit financing by the Government during the Second Plan period. It forecast, nonetheless, that the general price level may increase by about 2 per cent per annum in view of the various pressures to which the economy would be subjected during the course of the Second Plan. It is currently estimated that it will not be possible to avoid deficit financing altogether during the Plan period and that a total amount of about Rs. 740 million may be raised through such means. Despite this, the liberalisation of the economy has been intsrumental in easing some of the pressures and the overall increase in prices is not expected to be more than 1·5 per cent per annum. This combination of accelerated growth rates with a good degree of monetary stability is one of the unique features of the performance under the Second Plan.

1.17 Considerable changes have also been made in agricultural and industrial policies in line with the thinking of the Second

Plan. Foodgrain prices have been decontrolled and support prices established to give the necessary incentive to the farmers for higher production. The relative prices of sugarcane and cotton are being increasingly brought in line with international prices in order to avoid misallocation of resources. The introduction of PL 480 supplies of foodgrains on a large-scale in both the wings has enabled the Government to start thinking about a change in the cropping pattern in West Pakistan and a compensatory action against rice shortages in East Pakistan. Already, the composition of PL 480 imports is being geared to the best possible use of the agricultural potential of Pakistan. In the case of industrial policy, a marked shift in favour of basic and heavy industries is being introduced in drawing up future industrial projects and programmes.

1.18 The administrative machinery has been strengthened in order to mount accelerated development programmes. The marked acceleration in the public sector development expenditure, particularly in East Pakistan and the recent pace of commitment and disbursement of foreign loans are pointers in this direction. The decentralisation of the execution of development programmes last year has, however, created some problems which require careful study in order to ensure that the pace of development does not suffer.

1.19 Thus, the Second Plan performance to-date is a story of significant economic growth, a good deal of domestic effort and a fundamental reform in some of the economic policies. This should not lead to complacency since many problems remain and per capita income is still so low as to leave the majority of population in dire poverty and squalor. But a spirited beginning has undoubtedly been made and the way paved for a dramatic break-through within the next decade in the constant search for meaningful living standards for the vast and growing masses of Pakistan.

Chapter 2

INVESTMENT, SAVING AND GROWTH RATES

2.1 The gross national product at factor cost increased during the last three years by more than 13 per cent over the 1959/60 level (*See* Table 2·1). This is a major achievement, as in 1962/63 the agricultural sector—still accounting for about 45 per cent of national product showed a decline in production. The main sources of economic growth were, thus, the industrial sector and those economic activities where production is closely related to the accelerated investment expenditures or to the rate of growth of the manufacturing sector.

2.2 Production in large scale manufacturing industries increased by 33 per cent over the three years. This indicates that the projected increase of 60 per cent over the Plan period can be achieved if the annual rate of growth is maintained at 11 per cent during the remaining two years. Such a rate of growth appears to be within reach since the growth rate in 1962/63 was well over 12 per cent.

2.3 Table I gives a summary of the growth of production since 1959/60 showing the contribution of each sector to the total increase in the gross national product.

TABLE I.—*Contribution of Major Sectors to Economic growth*

	Percentage increase in GNP attributable to various sectors				Percentage growth from 1959/60 to 1962/63
	1960/61 over 1959/60	1961/62 over 1960/61	1962/63 over 1961/62	1962/63 over 1959/60	
1. Agriculture	1·3	2·8	—1·1	3·0	6·3
2. Non-agricultural sectors ..	2·5	3·4	3·7	10·2	19·2
(*i*) Mining manufacturing ..	0·7	1·0	1·1	2·9	33·0
(*ii*) Construction	0·3	0·7	0·8	2·0	53·8
(*iii*) Transport, trade	0·8	1·0	0·7	2·6	26·0
(*iv*) Other services	0·8	0·7	1·1	2·7	11·6
Total gross national product at factor cost	3·8	6·2	2·6	13·1	13·1

Note.—Totals do not add up exactly because of rounding.

The table shows that the contribution of agriculture to economic growth over the three years was quite small in relation to the contribution of the non-agricultrual sectors. In addition, it should be noted that the contribution of the non-agricultural sectors, particularly construction and manufacturing and mining is fairly steady and increasing over time. This indicates the growing capability of these sectors to compensate for year to year fluctuations in agricultural production.

2.4 The investment activity in the country was stepped up dramatically during the last three years. Taking the public and private sectors together and including Indus Basin Works and the Rural Works Programme, the level of investment in 1962/63 (excluding changes in stocks) increased by more than 75 per cent compared to 1959/60 (*See* Table II below). This had major consequences for the activity in the construction sector and also formed an important element in rate of growth of the transport and trade sectors.

TABLE II.—*Investment during the Second Plan*

(Rs. Million : current prices).

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 (provisional)	1964/65 (forecast)	Total
Government fixed investment	1,730	2,060	2,370	2,850	3,390	12,400
Rural Works Programme	..	..	100	300	400	800
Indus Basin Replacement works	100	350	700	900	1,050	3,100
Private monetised investment	1,060	1,580	1,710	2,100	2,440	8,890
Private non-monetised investment	400	450	430	450	450	2,180
Changes in stocks ..	170	40	320	250	160	940
Total ..	3,460	4,480	5,630	6,850	7,890	28,310

2.5 The growth in investment has been accompanied by a healthy rate of increase in gross domestic savings which rose from 8·3 per cent in 1959/60 to 9·6 per cent in 1962/63. The marginal rate of savings at 16·5 per cent was considerably higher than the average[1] and held out the prospect of a steady improvement in the domestic effort of the economy. It should be recognized, however, that 1962/63 was an abnormal year when per capita consumption declined by over 4 per cent. In constant (1959/60) prices, however, a slightly higher marginal rate of savings is forecast, but it is expected that this will be partly compensated by a slight deterioration in the terms of trade. The tentative phasing of the development programmes for 1963/64 and 1964/65 is based, therefore, on a somewhat lower marginal rate of savings.

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[1] The marginal rate of savings was 15% if expressed in constant (1959/60) prices as a result of small improvement in the terms of trade.

TABLE III.—*The Marginal Rate of Savings* 1959/60—1962/63

Rs. million

	1959/60	1962/63		Increase between 1959/60 and 1962/63	
		In 1959/60 prices	In current prices	In constant prices	In current prices
1. Gross national product at factor cost	31,990	36,180	37,870	4,190	5,880
2. Total investment (including Works Programme, Indus Basin and stocks)	3,430	5,410	5,630	1,980	2,200
3. Deficit on current account in the balance of pyments (including PL 480)	780	2,140	2,010	1,360	1,230
4. Domestic savings (2-3) ..	2,650	3,270	3,620	620	970
5. Average rate of domestic gross saving (4÷1)	8·3%	9·0%	9·6%		
6. Marginal rate of domestic savings				15·0%	16·5%

2.6 Consumption has been growing quite rapidly in the first two years of the Plan. This pattern was reversed, however, in 1962/63 when an absolute decline of nearly one per cent occurred. As a result, the growth of consumption over the entire period lagged not only behind total expenditure but also was smaller than the growth of the national product, indicating a higher rate of domestic savings. To some extent, this was related to the annual fluctuations in agricultural production, but the consequences of an accelerated investment activity, both in the private and public sectors, were important. The total increase of consumption by 12 per cent over the first three years consists of an increase of 20 per cent in public consumption and 11 percent in private consumption.

2.7 Population growth is currently estimated at 2·6 per cent per annum. As a result, the per capita gross national product increased at an average rate of only 1·9 per cent. Per capita consumption at an annual average of 1·4 per cent increased even less showing the consequences of increased domesic savings. The marginal rate of domestic savings reached a level of 16·5 per cent during this period ; if calculated on a per capita basis, an even higher figure is obtained.

Chapter 3

FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

3.1 During the first three years of the Plan, actual development expenditure is estimated at Rs. 11,900 million—Rs. 7,020 million in the government financed sector and Rs. 4,880 million in the privately financed sector. This implies that 52 per cent of the total Plan outlay has been spent in this period, 48 per cent in the government sector and 58 per cent in the private sector. The revised phasing of the Plan is given in the following table :

TABLE I.—*Revised Phasing of the Second Plan*

(Rs. million : current prices)

Projections	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	Total
Government-financed sector	1,980	2,340	2,700	3,250	3,800	14,070
Private-financed sector ..	1,230	1,620	2,030	2,350	2,600	9,830
Total ..	3,210	3,960	4,730	5,600	6,400	23,900

3.2 The financial performance is uneven from one sector to another. Some preliminary estimates regarding the government development expenditure are summarized in Table II below on the basis of the estimated actual performance in the first three years, revised budget estimates for the fourth year and budget proposals for the last year. It appears that the financial outlays in agriculture and social welfare are lagging much behind the Plan allocations while expenditures are likely to exceed the Plan allocations in the sectors of water and power, transport and communications and health.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Development Expenditure in the Government-financed Sector*

(Rs. Million : current prices)

Sector	Plan allocation	5-year Estimated Expenditure	Percentage Implementation
Agriculture	3,520	1,800	72
Water and Power	4,140	4,550	110
Manufacturing and Mining	1,910	1,580	83
Transport and Communications	2,720	2,890	106
Housing and Settlements	1,890	1,820	96
Education	950	960	101
Health	370	400	108
Social Welfare and Manpower Training	120	70	58
Total	14,620	14,070	96

(*Source* : Table 3.1 in the Statistical Appendix.)

3.3 The Plan envisaged that about 64 per cent of the financing of the government sector will be provided by foreign aid and loans (including PL 480 counterpart funds). This reliance on foreign aid and loans is likely to be reduced to 57 per cent in actual implementation. The summary position of the relative importance of domestic and foreign resources in the financing of the government sector is shown below.

TABLE III.—*Financing of the Government Development Expenditure.*

(Rs. Million)

	Plan Target	5-years Estimated Receipts
I. *Domestic Resources* :		
Revenue surplus (including customs on commodity aid)	1,920	2,095
Additional Taxation	1,750	1,630
Net Capital Receipts (including local bodies receipts)	1,600	1,580
Borrowing from the Banking system	*Nil*	735
Total	5,370	6,040

II. *Foreign Resources* :		
Commodity aid	3,500	3,320
PL 480—Counterpart Funds	600	1,200
Project aid and loans (including Technical Assitance)	5,250	3,510
	9,350	8,030
III. *Total Resources*	14,620	14,070
Domestic Resources as percentage of total	36	43
Foreign Resources as percentage of total	64	57

(*Source* : Table 3.2 in the Statistical Appendix).

3.4 It is evident from the above table that project aid and loans and commodity aid have fallen far short of the Plan expectations. In particular, the arrivals of project aid and loans are expected to be less than 70 per cent of the original target. The revenue surplus has proved to be fairly buoyant because of the responsiveness of the important taxes to economic growth. Collection of excise duties moved in line with the production of excisable goods ; receipts from sales tax showed a similar trend in line with the increase in imports and industrial production ; income and corporation taxes grew faster than the growth of non-agricultural incomes. In the case of customs duties (including export duties), collections lagged somewhat behind the increase in total value of imports, mainly because of the structural change in the composition of imports and adjustment in export duties. The estimated revenue surplus (including the yields of additional taxation) in 1963/64 stands at Rs. 930 million as against the actual of Rs. 515 million in 1960/61. Such a spectacular increase in revenue surplus was obtained despite a rise in the non-development expenditure by about 33 per cent during the four-year period. In the public sector deficit financing of Rs. 735 million is forecast for the entire period. This along with the increase in bank deposits is likely to result in an increase of 35 per cent in the money supply. The increase in the wholesale price index is, however, fairly modest, averaging around 1·5 per cent per annum.

3.5 Information on financing of the private sector is scanty and incomplete. Even so, from the available fragmentary data, it appears that private savings were increasingly mobilized by the financial institutions, supporting the estimates of private investment mentioned in Table I above. Amongst the financing institutions, the PICIC sanctioned development loans amounting to Rs. 102 million and Rs. 144 million in 1961/62 respectively, while during the 9 months of 1963 (January to September), the Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 166 million. The Industrial Development Bank has also increased its lending operations considerably. During the 11 months of 1961/62 (August to June), the Bank advanced loans amounting to Rs. 169 million and guaranteed foreign currency to the tune of Rs. 98 million. In 1962/63 (July to June), the Bank stepped up its loans both in local and foreign currency to Rs. 202 million and its guarantees to Rs. 108 million. Similarly, the Agricultural Development Bank and the House Building Finance Corporation played a more vigorous role in providing investment capital to the private sector. These two institutions together provided Rs. 127 million during 1962/63. On the other hand, the banking system extended liberal accommodation for working capital as is indicated by the increase in the bank credit to the private sector to the tune of Rs. 1,834 million between June 1960 and June 1963. The stock-exchange also provided strong support for raising investment capital from the market. In fact, the majority of shares floated on the stock-exchange between June 1960 and June 1963 were over-subscribed.

Chapter 4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

4.1 A consolidated statement summarizing the balance of payments data for the first three years of the Plan together with projections for two subsequent years is presented in the Table below :—

TABLE I.—*Consolidated Statement of Balance of Payments, 1960–65.*

(Rs. million)

	1960/61 (Actual)	1961/62 (Actual)	1962/63 (Actual)	1963/64 (Estimate)	1964/65 (Projection)
Payments :					
Development payments ..	1,910	2,110	2,400	3,170	3,600
Non-development payments	1,370	1,450	1,480	1,770	1,960
Total payments ..	3,280	3,560	3,880	4,940	5,560
Financed by :					
Own earnings :					
Exports	1,880	1,920	2,250	2,290	2,350
Invisibles	410	460	500	510	550
Project Assistance ..	390	560	670	1,100	1,450
Commodity Aid	470	440	630	830	950
Technical Assistance ..	60	70	70	80	80
Private Foreign Investment ..	90	90	80	80	80
Foreign Exchange Reserves ..	—60	100	—310	50	100
Other Short Term Capital Movements	40	—80	—10	..	..

Note.—For details *see*, Statistical Appendix Table 4.1.

4.2 The above data is being presented on the basis of a new system of classifying imports between development and non-development. The previous classification which covered only 500 commodity groups did not distinguish raw materials imported to manufacture capital goods from raw materials imported to manufacture consumer goods. All the raw material imports were classified as " non-development ". In the Second Plan itself the foreign exchange component of development expenditure consisted of only capital goods imports and did not cover raw materials for capital goods. The new classification provides for a break-down of at least 5,000 items and shows separate groups for :—

(*a*) consumer goods ;
(*b*) raw materials for consumer goods industries;
(*c*) raw materials for capital goods industries; and
(*d*) capital goods.

4.3 As a result of this re-classification, the rate of development imports to total development expenditure appears to be much higher than originally presented but brings out more clearly the total import requirements for the development programme, both directly in the form of investment goods and indirectly in the form of raw materials chiefly employed in manufacturing these capital goods. The broad strategy of development is to keep reducing the direct import of capital goods while encouraging their production within the country. Such a strategy may not result in an immediate decrease in the value of development imports if the raw material requirements for capital goods are taken into account, even though the proportion of imported capital goods to total investment may go down.

4.4 The following table shows the foreign exchange component of development expenditure on the basis of the revised classification, during the first three years of the Second Plan with projections for 1963/64 and 1964/65 :—

TABLE 2.—*Estimated Foreign Exchange component of development expenditure.*

(Rs. Million)

Items	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 (Estimates)	1964/65 (Projection)	Total Second Plan Estimates
1. Development expenditure (excluding works programme) ..	3,210	3,960	4,730	5,600	6,400	23,900
2. Capital goods imports	1,240	1,310	1,630	2,150	2,350	8,680
3. (2) as a % of (1) ..	39	33	35	38	37	36
4. Total development imports	1,910	2,110	2,400	3,170	3,600	13,190
5. (4) as a % of (1) ..	60	53	51	57	56	55

4.5 It will be observed that the total foreign exchange component of development expenditure on the basis of the revised classification, is expected to decrease from 60 per cent in 1960/61 to 56 per cent in 1964/65, while the import of capital goods will go down from 39 per cent to about 37 per cent. The trend of annual development imports as a percentage of development expenditure is not smooth because of changes in stocks. It is, however, clear that raw materials will account for a larger proportion of development imports in future while the import of capital goods will increase less rapidly.

Foreign Exchange Earnings

4.6 The export performance during the past three years has shown a remarkable improvement. Total foreign exchange earnings which had increased from Rs. 2,290 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 2,380 million in 1961/62, jumped to Rs. 2,750 million in 1962/63 and thus exceeded the Plan target for 1964/65 by Rs. 300 million. If the export earnings during the next two years maintain the level achieved in 1962/63 with some marginal gains the total foreign exchange earnings during the Plan period may add upto about Rs. 13,120 million which will be Rs. 1,870 million more than the Plan target of Rs. 11,250 million for the 5-year period. The composition of exports during the first three years of the Second Plan with projections for 1963/64 is shown in Table 4.2 of Statistical Appendix.

4.7 It is estimated that the surplus of country's own foreign exchange earnings over non-development imports during the Plan period will finance over 30 per cent of the total foreign exchange requirements of Rs. 13,190 million for development, as shown in Table 4.3 of the Statistical Appendix.

4.8 The improvement in foreign exchange earnings also reflect certain significant structural changes in the composition of exports. Pakistan's traditional exports, *viz.*, raw cotton, raw jute, wool and hides and skins increased by 16 per cent, from Rs. 1,220 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 1,400 million in 1962/63 but receipts from secondary and tertiary exports increased by 30 per cent from Rs. 1,040 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 1,350 million in 1962/63.

Imports

4.9 Total foreign exchange expenditure on imports and invisible payments during 1962/63 was Rs. 3,880 million compared to Rs. 3,560 million in 1961/62 and Rs. 3,280 million in 1960/61. The slow rate of increase in imports in 1962/63 was partly due to the delay in the arrival of project aid and partly due to the fact that the improvement in the countries own foreign exchange earnings could not be anticipated at the time of the preparation of the foreign exchange budget for the year. As a result development imports during the year constituted only 51 per cent of the total development expenditure of Rs. 4,730 million compared to about 53 per cent in 1961/62. This lag in imports is likely to be made up to some extent during 1963/64 when total payments are likely to increase to about Rs. 4,940 million and development imports to Rs. 3,170 million which will be about 57 per cent of the expected development expenditure of Rs. 5,600 million during the year.

4.10 The composition of imports has been undergoing a significant shift in favour of capital goods and raw material for capital goods. Consumer goods imports (including PL 480) declined from Rs. 1,060 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 930 million in 1962/63 but development imports increased from Rs. 1,720 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 2,380 million in 1962/63 and may exceed Rs. 3,000 million in 1963/64. The breakdown of imports by main items divided into consumer goods, raw material for consumer goods, raw material for capital goods and capital goods is shown in Table 4.4 of Statistical Appendix.

Foreign Aid

4.11 The total disbursements of foreign aid during 1962/63 was Rs. 1,300 million compared to about Rs. 1,000 million in 1961/62. A much larger increase in disbursements of aid is expected during 1963/64 when arrival of project aid is likely to increase from Rs. 670 million in 1962/63 to Rs. 1,100 million in 1963/64 and that of commodity aid from about Rs. 630 million to Rs. 830 million. Total external resources in foreign exchange during the Second Plan period are likely to add up to Rs. 8,270 million against the Plan projection of Rs. 10,950 million.

P. L. 480 Imports

4.12 The aggregate value of commodities imported under the PL 480 agreement increased by 41 per cent in 1960/61 over the previous year, but declined by 25 per cent to Rs. 323 million ($ 67 million) in 1961/62. In 1962/63, the utilization rose to Rs. 691 million ($ 145 million) mainly on account of increased absorption of wheat in East Pakistan, following a reduction in the release price of wheat in that Province from Rs. 18·75 to Rs. 12·50 per maund which coincided with a bad rice crop. During 1963/64, the utilization is estimated to increase to Rs. 795 million ($ 167 million), which will bring the total utilization of P.L. 480 imports to Rs. 1,805 million ($ 370 million) in four years leaving a balance of Rs. 1,152 million ($ 242 million) for the final year of the Plan out of the total expanded PL 480 programme of Rs. 2,957 million ($ 621 million).

PART II

SECTORAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Plan Objectives

5.1 Agriculture is of paramount importance in Pakistan's economy. Agricultural development is necessary not only because the country must attain self-sufficiency in food but also because agriculture is the principal source of national income, employment, and raw materials for domestic use and export.

5.2 The Plan provided for an ambitious programme in the agriculture sector on the assumption that until agricultural productivity was vastly increased, the general economic growth would be stunted. The main objectives of the agricultural programme were :—

(i) self-sufficiency in basic food production, maintaining, as a minimum, the present* levels of foodgrain consumption for the rapidly growing population ;

(ii) raising of dietary standards through increased supplies of fish, fruits, vegetables, sugar, and livestock products ;

(iii) expanding the output of jute, cotton, tea, and forest products to the maximum possible extent ;

(iv) working towards an export position across the full production front, not excepting foodgrains ;

(v) increasing employment opportunities and reducing underemployment in agriculture.

Plan Implementation

5.3 During the period under review, agricultural production registered a favourable trend. In spite of the heavy damage caused by floods and cyclones in East Pakistan and by locust in West Pakistan output of major agricultural crops in 1961/62 exceeded the base-period production† as well as that of 1960/61. The output of foodgrains in 1961/62 almost reached the target planned for 1964/65 *i.e.* 21 per cent increase above the base-period production. In 1962/63, the production of wheat, maize, and other foodgrains and cotton and sugarcane was satisfactory but the output of rice was lower than that of the previous

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***Existing at the commencement of the Plan period (1960/61—1964/65).**

†Average production in 3 to 5 years preceding 1960/61.

two years mainly because of unfavourable weather and the damage caused by insects and pests and by floods in East Pakistan. The production of jute fell in 1962/63 because of cyclones and floods and also because of lack of adequate incentive among the growers owing to a fall in prices during 1961/62 which resulted in reduction of the jute acreage by about 16 per cent. Detailed statistics of agricultural production are presented in Table 5.1 (Statistical Appendix).

Fertilizers

5.4 The upward trend in the use of fertilizers was maintained during the period under review as shown below :

Year	Quantity Distributed (in term of nutrients *i.e.* N+ P+ K)	Percentage increase over 1959/60	(000 tons) Plan Target (1965)
1959/60	31	..	..
1960/61	55	80	
1961/62	61	100	204
1962/63	69	122	

The rate of increase in the use of fertilizers slowed down during the last two years because of transfer of operations to the two newly established Agricultural Development Corporations. The Corporations could not achieve optimum efficiency owing to their initial difficulties which are usually inherent in a newly established organization. In West Pakistan, the rate of increase in the use of fertilizers also fell because of reduction of the Government subsidy from over 50 per cent to 25 per cent and delay in deciding the agency responsible for the distribution of fertilizers.

Plant Protection

5.5 The crop acreage treated against plant pests and diseases was about 4·1 million acres in 1962/63 as against 1·7 million acres in 1959/60, showing an increase of about 142 per cent. The area sown with treated seed, however, declined by about 18 per cent in 1962/63 in comparison with 1959/60.

Use of Improved Seed

5.6 The distribution of improved seed of major crops increased by 175 per cent in 1960/61 and by 85 per cent in 1961/62, but there was a short-fall of 49 per cent in 1962/63 as compared to 1959/60. This short-fall was mainly due to the delay in the transfer of adequate funds from the Government of West Pakistan to the Agricultural Development Corporation. The quantity of improved seed distributed during the years 1959/60 to 1962/63 was as follows :—

1959/60	33,290 (tons)
1960/61	91,500 (tons)
1961/62	61,800 (tons)
1962/63	16,840 (tons)

Mechanization

5.7 The mechanization programme consisted mainly of land development and cultivation by tractors and the use of power pumps for irrigation in East Pakistan. The following statistics illustrate the main achievements :

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
East Pakistan				
Number of tractors operated by the Government	66	92	125	156
Area reclaimed (acres)	7,300	9,000	8,100	20,600
Number of pumps used ..	1,150	1,388*	1,555*	2,024
Area irrigated (acres)	47,400	62,100	73,922*	133,000
West Pakistan				
Number of tractors operated by the Government	289*	357*	357*	354
Area developed (acres)	36,000*	61,000*	64,000*	65,000
Area cultivated (acres)	52,000*	53,000*	36,000*	38,000

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*Revised subsequent to Mid-Plan Review (1960/61—1961/62).

Education and Research

5.8 Substantial progress was made in the expansion of agricultural education, training and research facilities. Two new agricultural universities were opened, one at Mymensingh (East Pakistan) and one at Lyallpur (West Pakistan). The agricultural research stations at Tarnab (Peshawar) and at Tandojam (Hyderabad) were turned into independent full-fledged agricultural research institutes and their existing facilities were expanded. An agricultural atomic energy research station was established at Tandojam (West Pakistan). The work relating to the establishment of two independent agricultural research institutes, one at Tejgaon (East Pakistan) and one at Resalewala (West Pakistan), progressed satisfactorily.

Agricultural Extension

5.9 The agricultural extension programme covered a variety of activities. Notable progress was made in East Pakistan in opening demonstration farms, laying out demonstration plots, and in supplying improved seed-drills, weeders and tillers. Training-*cum*-demonstration centres came into operation in East Pakistan with the help of the Government of Japan and in West Pakistan with the help of the Government of West Germany. The extension services were strengthened and improved. A number of small schemes, such as the potato seed scheme and the scheme relating to the expansion of coconut cultivation in Karachi area, were implemented.

Economics and Statistics

5.10 In the field of agricultural economics and statistics, the following reports were prepared by the Central Directorate of Agricultural Economics and Statistics : ‘ Cropping Patterns and Cropping Intensities in Selected Districts of Pakistan ’, ‘ Utilization of Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan ’, ‘ Use of Fertilizers in Pakistan ’, and ‘ Survey on Seed Requirements of Major Crops’. The statistical set-up was strengthened in both the Provinces ; the staff worked on the estimation of yields through random sampling and crop-cutting experiments in addition to their normal work. The Agricultural Census Organisation carried out census in both the wings of the country ; some of the more detailed final reports were also put out while work on others was in various stages of completion.

Colonization

5.11 The progress of work relating to colonization and land development in West Pakistan was slow mainly because the development of land by means of machinery in Guddu Barrage area and the establishment of Mandi towns in the G. M. Barrage area did not proceed as planned. In the Guddu Barrage area about 8,000 acres were developed with the help of machinery while the additional area brought under cultivation was 11,000 acres. In the G.M. Barrage area, about 124,000 acres of state lands were developed for cultivation by means of machinery and the total additional land brought under cultivation during the period under review was about 284,000 acres besides about 573,000 acres which were rectangulated. In the Thal Project area, about 213,000 acres were developed for cultivation by means of machinery while an additional area of about 350,000 acres was sown to crops.

Marketing

5.12 While there was not much activity in the marketing field in West Pakistan, the Agricultural Marketing Directorate in East Pakistan, conducted its normal marketing intelligence work and other functions, and also carried out a number of surveys pertaining to marketing and allied problems of agricultural products. These surveys included studies on hides and skins, betel leaves, milk and milk products, sesamum, tobacco, honey, bees-wax, sweet potato, potato, ginger, agarwood, agar-attar, agar-dust, cigar, oil-cakes, onions, coriander seed, garlic, fish, and sann-hemp. In connection with a scheme aiming at dissemination of better handling and marketing procedures in respect of hides and skins and wool, some 18,000 demonstrations were carried out and an equal number of persons were trained in improved methods of handling these products. About 17·4 million eggs were graded mainly for export. In the Central Government programme, hair grading was introduced on compulsory basis with effect from April, 1963, and about 32,000 maunds of hair were graded by June 1963. Grade specifications and grading and marking rules were drafted for hides and skins, coriander seed and 'sann'-hemp. The construction of test houses for hides and skins at Chittagong and Khulna was nearing completion while that of a similar test house at Karachi was delayed because land was not acquired in time.

Foodgrain Storage

5.13 Progress in the development of foodgrain storage facilities was slow because of delays in acquiring land, in getting the necessary equipment, in securing approval of the projects and because of the abandonment of the construction of silos of a capacity of 45,000 tons at Karachi and Chittagong ports. The target for the period under review was to build a storage capacity of 516,000 tons, but a storage capacity of only 169,000 tons was completed while storage capacity of 219,000 tons was under construction.

Soil Surveys

5.14 Under the 'Rapid Soil Fertility Survey Scheme', the number of annual experiments on different crops was raised from 2,000 in 1959/60 to about 3,050 in 1962/63. Training of personnel for 'The Reconnaissance Soil Survey Project' was in hand.

Animal Husbandry

5.15 In the field of animal husbandry, 99 new hospitals and dispensaries and two mobile units were established to improve facilities for disease control. A total of 15 million animals were inoculated and about 16 million animals were treated against various diseases in both East and West Pakistan during the period under review. To meet the demand for sera and vaccine, about 79 million doses/cc of sera/vaccine were manufactured at different production centres within the country. Two new research laboratories were established in East Pakistan and three regional diagnostic laboratories were strengthened and improved in West Pakistan. For upgrading the local stock, about 586 bulls and 458 rams of improved breeds were issued and 722 bulls and 1,666 rams of improved breeds were maintained on subsidy for free service in West Pakistan. About 52,000 cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated during the period under review. Production of improved poultry birds and eggs was stepped up and the private breeders were encouraged to exchange their 'desi'* birds with the improved ones.

5.16 A new building was constructed for the nutrition laboratory at Dacca and work on analysis of feeds, computation of balanced rations, introduction of fodders and grasses etc., was continued on more scientific and systematic lines. In West Pakistan, land was acquired for the animal feed mill along with its testing stations. About 453 scholarships (115 in East Pakistan and 338 in West Pakistan) were awarded to talented students besides making available post-graduate training and research facilities at the Animal Husbandry College at Lahore (West Pakistan) and at the Agricultural University at Mymensingh (East Pakistan). The work relating to the Karachi Milk Supply scheme made satisfactory progress ; for a similar scheme at Lahore, land was acquired. A site was selected for the Metropolitan Abattoir at Karachi.

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*Indigenous breed.

Forestry

5.17 In forestry, the progress made was satisfactory. About 222,000 acres were afforested and nurseries were raised over an area of 2,458 acres. In addition, 725 miles of road-side land strips, 797 miles of canal-side land strips, and 216 miles of rail-road-side land strips were planted in West Pakistan. Annual extraction of timber was raised from 18,000 tons in 1960/61 to 24,000 tons in 1962/63. To improve forest management and ensure adequate exploitation of forestry resources, 237 miles of new forest roads and 725 new buildings were constructed. 85 miles of old forest roads and 135 old buildings were repaired and improved, 190 wells were sunk, 84 ordinary boats and 34 diesel-engine boats and 8 launches and 10 jeeps were purchased. Some expansion of the existing training and research facilities also took place. An aerial forest survey of the Kassalong and Rangkheong Reserve Forest of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan was completed.

Range Management

5.18 In range management, which is confined to West Pakistan, 20 demonstration areas, covering about 3·4 million acres, were taken up for improvement. The work included the construction of earthen reservoirs for storing water for cattle, development of springs, boring and digging of wells, planting of grasses and trees, and development of roads.

Soil Conservation

5.19 The programme for soil conservation included soil and water surveys and land capability classification surveys, engineering works, agronomic measures, afforestation and range development, sand dunes stabilization and research on variety trials, and laboratory analyses. In East Pakistan, a soil conservation project, covering about 1,000 acres was started. In West Pakistan, the demonstration areas were increased to 10 with a total coverage of about 43,120 acres.

Fisheries

5.20 In the development of fisheries, in spite of initial delays and difficulties, the progress made was fairly satisfactory. During the calendar year 1962, the production of inland and marine fisheries increased to 331,000 (metric) tons against the bench-mark production of 290,000 (metric) tons in 1959, giving a 14 per cent increase over the base year.

5.21 In East Pakistan, about 27,266 acres of derelict water areas were reclaimed against the target of 13,666 acres, 28 seed multiplication farms were established and 154 demonstration units were set up. Besides, 24 fish sanctuaries were declared for conservation and about 20 million fry and fingerlings were produced in 28 seed multiplication farms mentioned above and 43 nursery fish farms. In West Pakistan, approximately 1,082 acres of derelict water areas were utilized against the target of 1,100 acres and 7 nurseries and 27 fish farms were established. An order was placed for importing 65,000 lbs. of nylon twine for distribution to the fishermen at a cheaper rate.

5.22 For exploiting marine fisheries, 22 boats were constructed and distributed to private parties for operation on hire-purchase basis. For expeditious transport of fish from the catching to the consuming centres 43 mechanised boats were constructed and distributed to private parties on hire-purchase basis. In East Pakistan, the fish landing jetty at Khulna Ghat was completed and the construction of fish markets at Sylhet, Khulna and Rajshahi was taken up. In West Pakistan, eight fry vans were put into commission. The work relating to the construction of the fish harbour at Karachi was nearing completion. Ice plant and cold storage facilities were provided at Pasni and Ormara in West Pakistan and Chittagong in East Pakistan.

5.23 A technological laboratory and a fresh water research station were established at Chandpur (East Pakistan). The existing facilities at the laboratory at Chennawan (West Pakistan) were expanded. The work relating to the construction of a marine biological laboratory at Karachi was taken up under the Department of Zoological Survey. Another well equipped laboratory was established at the Karachi Fish Harbour. Research was carried out on certain biological and technological problems regarding fisheries at these laboratories. The research vessel 'Jalwa' was completed and commissioned in the Bay of Bengal for exploring in-shore and off-shore waters. A training institute was started at Chandpur and 4 vocational training centres were established at Chandpur, Barisal, Sirajganj and Kuliarchar in East Pakistan and one vocational training institute was started at Karachi in West Pakistan.

Land Reforms

5.24 The implementation of the land reforms programme mainly consisted of consolidation of holdings. In East Pakistan, the entire work on the pilot scheme, covering about 90,000 acres for consolidation of holdings in the Dinajpur District, was completed on schedule. In West Pakistan, about 5·7 million acres (47 per cent of the target) were consolidated in 6,300 villages.

5.25 In East Pakistan, the final publication of the compensation assessment rolls, which was initially scheduled to be completed by 1962/63, was delayed on account of an amendment introduced in the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950, according to which the retention limit of *khas* (self-cultivated) lands after acquisition, was increased from 110 to 375 *bighas* (3 *bighas* equal 1 acre). The Report of the Land Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee concerning the re-organization of the pattern of the revenue system and revenue administration was under the consideration of the Provincial Government. In West Pakistan, about 2·2 million acres were resumed from owners holding land above the maximum limit prescribed under the land reforms. The compensation payable for the area thus resumed was assessed at Rs. 76 million and compensation bonds were issued for the entire amount. Compensation bonds for Rs. 19 million were redeemed through cash payment. Steps were also taken towards (a) rationalisation of the land revenue assessment and water rates, and (b) bringing the land records up-to-date.

Rural Credit and Co-operatives

5.26 In implementing the rural co-operatives programme, the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation was merged in 1960/61 with the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan and the unified organisation was named as the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan. In addition to its Head office and 7 Regional offices in both East and West Pakistan, the number of branches, sub-branches and pay-offices of the Bank were increased from 79 to 100 during the period under review. In East Pakistan, a sum of Rs. 64 million was advanced by way of taccavi* loan while in West Pakistan Rs. 32·7 million were advanced for the same purpose.

5.27 Under the programme for re-organization of agricultural credit and marketing, in East Pakistan, 220 union (primary level) multi-purpose co-operative societies and 13 central (secondary level) multi-purpose societies were developed or re-organized. 54 central banks and 7 land mortgage banks were re-organized and 9 district land mortgage banks were established. In West Pakistan, 285 large-size co-operative societies at primary level, 32 marketing societies at secondary level and 2,111 small-sized co-operative credit societies and 2,534 service societies were organized, while 486 societies were weeded out during the period under review.

Village-Aid and Rural Development through Basic Democracies

5.28 On a Government decision, the Village-AID Organization was wound up in early 1962, and most of its activities were transferred to the Basic Democracies and the Agricultural Development Corporations in the two Provinces. In the Northern Areas, the programme was continued during 1962/63.

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*Rural credit advanced by revenue officials.

5.29 The Village-AID programme was successful in both the provinces. In 1960/61, 42 development areas were opened against the target of 40 development areas. In the same year 13 village-AID training institutes were in operation and about 1,400 Village workers were trained. In 1961/62, four of the Village-AID training institutes were passed on to the Basic Democracies Organization for imparting multi-purpose training to its members and the rest were transferred to the Agricultural Departments in East and West Pakistan. In the two Village Development Academies, at Comilla (East Pakistan) and at Peshawar (West Pakistan), a large number of chairmen of union councils and senior officers and technicians of the nation-building departments were trained.

5.30 The success of the Village-AID programme in fostering the spirit of self-help and co-operation can be judged from the villagers' contribution of about Rs. 11 million in 1960/61. By the end of 1960/61, in 202 development areas in both Provinces, 2,650 village councils were established, 882 co-operative societies were organized or revitalized, 1,011 new school buildings were constructed and 1,014 existing school buildings were repaired. Besides, 9,200 poultry farms were opened, 4,200 adult education centres were started and 6,500 miles of new katcha* roads were constructed, and 5,900 miles of existing katcha roads were repaired.

Agricultural Crash Programme

5.31 A model scheme for intensive application of inputs to increase agricultural production in selected promising areas in both Provinces was in operation under this name. It covered 10 sub-divisions in East Pakistan and 7 districts in West Pakistan. It concerned not only crops but also the allied fields of animal husbandry, forestry, and the like. The Provincial Governments reported considerable increase in agricultural production in these selected areas.

Agricultural Development Corporations

5.32 To accelerate the implementation of the agricultural development programmes, two semi-autonomous Agricultural Development Corporations were established, one in each Province.

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*Unmetalled roads.

In spite of initial difficulties and delays in the transfer of a number of projects from the Central Government to the Provincial Governments concerned and then to the two Corporations, the latter registered satisfactory progress.

5.33 The implementation of a number of projects in the agriculture sector was slow because of delays in approval, in acquisition of land, in the procurement of essential equipment and materials, revision of schemes, shortage of trained personnel in certain fields and delay in the transfer of schemes from the Central to the Provincial Governments and the Agricultural Development Corporations. Streamlining of the development effort should remove most of these difficulties and causes of delay. But agricultural production is also affected by a number of uncontrollable factors ; it may, for instance, be affected by weather conditions, sudden attacks of insects and diseases, floods and cyclones.

Financial Cost

5.34 The cost of development in the agriculture sector during the first three years of the Plan amounted to about Rs. 910 million. A balance of Rs. 1,605 million would be available to meet the cost of development in the remaining two years of the Plan period. A detailed picture is presented in Tables 5·2. A and 5.2. B (Statistical Appendix).

Future Prospects

5.35 On the basis of the programmes so far implemented and those in progress, it is estimated that by the end of the Plan period about 1·9 million acres of new land will be brought under cultivation and about 6·5 million acres of cultivated area will be provided with improved irrigation, drainage and flood protection against the respective Plan targets of 2·5 million acres and 7·0 million acres. Progress during the first three years of the Plan can, therefore, be regarded as satisfactory.

5.36 The consumption of fertilizers in terms of plant nutrients is expected to increase to about 150,000 tons against a target of 200,000 tons by the end of the Plan period. The plant protection programme is expected to increase the area covered to about 12 per cent of the total area under major crops against a target of 15 per cent by the end of the Plan period.

5.37 Some of the production goals in the agriculture sector, notably those in respect of foodgrains, sugarcane, gram, pulses and oil seeds are likely to be reached or exceeded if the weather conditions remain favourable. The production target in respect of cotton has already been achieved but that in respect of jute may not be fully achieved. By 1964/65, the production of foodgrains is estimated to be more than 16 million tons against the Plan target of 15 million tons.

Chapter 6

MANUFACTURING AND MINING

(A) MANUFACTURING

Plan Objectives

6.1 In a developing country, industrial progress is important not only because it is a major factor in raising the national income, in improving the balance of payments position and in providing gainful employment, but also because it supports and stimulates progress in other sectors of the economy.

6.2 The policy adopted in the plan was not to prescribe a rigid frame-work but to let the composition and pattern of the industrial development programme evolve in response to market prices, trends of international trade and availability of raw materials. The object was to encourage rapid growth of selected industries through provision of liberal facilities to private enterprise, and where necessary, through public investment. At the same time, emphasis was placed on measures which would yield quick results such as mobilization of existing skills and entrepreneurial spirit of private enterprise and balancing, modernization and expansion of existing industries.

6.3 Incentives were provided in the plan for achieving rapid progress of the backward and less developed areas of the country to ensure balanced national growth. Preference was given to industries which were expected to use indigenous raw materials, earn or save greater foreign exchange, make larger contributions to national income per unit of investment or to speed up further production of comparatively more essential goods.

Plan Implementation

6.4 During the period under review, private enterprise was encouraged to play a vital role in the industrial development of the country. The Government financed sector, both public and semi-public, took up only those projects which were capital-intensive and technologically complex, or those for which private capital was not forthcoming in the required measure, or which were to be established as pioneer units. Consequent upon the decentralization policy of the Government, the responsibility for industrialization was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government concerned. As a result, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) which was the principal central implementing agency for industrialization was bifurcated in 1962, and the East and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporations took over their respective functions in the two Provinces.

6.5 In conformity with the Government's policy of dispersal of industrial units throughout the country and provision of basic facilities for industrial development, large industrial estates were developed to assist the establishment of industries in both Provinces ; during the period under review, 11 such industrial estates were developed in East Pakistan and 8 industrial estates in West Pakistan. After the acquisition and development of land, plots in these estates were allotted to industrialists and some of them started construction of their mills and factories.

6.6 Some of the principal achievements during the first three years of the Plan are presented in the following paragraphs :

White Sugar

6.7 The Plan target for the production of white sugar was originally fixed at 300,000 tons but in 1963 it was raised to 500,000 tons per annum. By 1962/63, the production of white sugar had risen to 271,000 tons as a result of completion of the Jaipurhat Sugar Mill (11,520 tons) in East Pakistan and the Fauji Sugar Mills (17,280 tons) in West Pakistan. Four other sugar mills were being established, one each at Rajshahi (11,520 tons) and Kushtia (11,520 tons) in East Pakistan, and one each at Badin (17,280 tons) and Bannu (17,280 tons) in West Pakistan.

In addition, three sugar mills, with a total capacity of 45,000 tons, were being established at Nawabshah, Khanpur, and Hala in West Pakistan in the private sector. These mills, when completed, will raise the total production capacity of sugar in the country to about 337,000 tons.

Jute Manufactures

6.8 The Plan target for production of jute goods was originally fixed at 380,000 tons, but it was raised to approximately 440,000 tons in 1963. The original Plan target of 12,000 looms was also raised to 14,000 looms. By 1962/63, the production of jute goods had risen to 298,000 tons. Five Jute mills with a total capacity of 1,250 looms were under construction. Expansion of three jute mills, with additional capacity of 750 looms was in hand. Another jute mill with a capacity of 250 looms at Bhairab Bazar was being planned. These jute mills when completed will raise the production capacity to about 370,000 tons.

Paper and Board

6.9 The Plan target was to increase the production capacity of paper and board from 53,000 tons in 1959/60 to 105,000 tons by the end of the Plan period. By the end of the period under review, the production of paper and board had risen to 78,100 tons. A hard board factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons was being established at Khulna. The Khulna Newsprint Factory was being expanded from 35,000 tons to 50,600 tons. A paper mill based on Sylhet grass (capacity 15,000 tons) was being set up in East Pakistan.

Cement

6.10 The Plan target was to raise production of cement from 1,050,000 tons in 1959/60 to 3,000,000 tons in 1964/65. During the period under review, production capacity increased to 1,442,000 tons with the completion of the 4th kiln of the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory. Three cement factories, with a production capacity of 1,020,000 tons were at various stages of completion in the private sector. The expansion of the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad by the addition of its 5th kiln was in hand. Some more cement factories have been planned and it is hoped that the Plan target will be hit by the end of the Plan period.

Cotton Yarn

6.11 The Plan target was to raise the production of yarn from 380 million lbs. in 1959/60 to 520 million lbs. by the end of the Plan period. During the period under review, the production capacity increased to about 440 million lbs. The installed capacity was raised from 1·95 million spindles and 30,000 looms to about 2·4 million spindles and 32,000 looms. The installed capacity is expected to rise further by the addition of half million spindles, which have been sanctioned. It is hoped that Plan target will be hit by the end of the Plan period.

Fertilizers

6.12 In 1959/60, the actual production of fertilizers was of the order of 43,500 tons. The Plan provided for an increase of about 303,000 tons in the production of fertilizers. During the period under review, the production of fertilizers increased to about 222,000 tons. In addition, expansion of both the Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel and the Chemical and Fertilizer (Superphosphate) Factory at Lyallpur was in hand to raise their production capacities from 50,000 tons to 90,000 tons and from 18,000 tons to 54,000 tons respectively. A Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate plant was being set up at Chittagong with a production capacity of 100,000 tons of Superphosphate.

Steel

6.13 A steel mill with an ingot capacity of 150,000 tons was being set up by the E.P.I.D.C. at Chittagong in East Pakistan. The mill is expected to go into production during 1965/66. Sanction has been accorded for a Steel Mill at Karachi with an ingot capacity of 450,000 tons. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 650 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 490 million. The loan application has been submitted to Export-Import-Bank to cover the foreign exchange requirement of the project.

Ship-building

6.14 The expansion and modernization of the Ship-yard at Khulna was progressing satisfactorily. The expansion of Karachi Ship-yard was in hand.

Chemical Industries

6.15 A Streptomycine factory, a D.D.T. factory and a Polyethylene bag manufacturing factory were being set up by the E.P.I.D.C. These factories are likely to go into production by the end of the Plan period. A large polyethylene factory with a production capacity of 5,000 tons per annum is being set up with private capital at Karachi. It will start production by the end of 1964.

Other Industries

6.16 In the private sector, industrial units, sanctioned during the period under review, were at various stages of completion. Important among these units were those producing weaving products, worsted and woollen products, tyres and tubes, caustic soda, soda ash and other industrial chemicals, synthetic fibres, rayon, special paints, electric motors, switch gear, electric bulbs, and flourscent tubes, wires and cables, sanitary-wares, glass, tractors, bicycles, jeeps, scooters, pumps, and sewing machines.

Small Industries

6.17 To facilitate the development of small industries, 14 small industrial estates in East Pakistan and 9 small industrial estates in West Pakistan were being set up. In addition, a number of common facility centres, development-*cum*-training centres, development-*cum*-production centres, and sales and display centres, were organised in both Provinces.

Financial Cost

6.18 The Second Plan envisaged an investment of Rs. 5,120 million in manufacturing industries ; of this amount, Rs. 1,460 million were in the public and semi-public sectors and Rs. 3,660 million in the private sector. In the Government financed sectors, public and semi-public, a sum of Rs. 617 million (excluding Rs. 70·2 million as loans and contributions to the share capital of lending organisations) was provided in the industrial development programme for the first three years of the Plan. Of this amount, Rs. 525·6 million (85 per cent) were utilised. A sum of Rs. 934·4 million would thus be available for expenditure during the remaining two years of the Plan. Detailed particulars are presented in Tables 6.1. A and 6.1.B (Statistical Appendix).

6.19 In the private sector, the sanctions issued in the first three years of the Plan against the provisions of the Industrial Investment Schedule of November 1960 for setting up industries amounted to about Rs. 3,061 million for large and medium scale industries. A Revised Industrial Investment Schedule was announced by the Government in February, 1963 to maintain the tempo of industrial development as most of the Industries sanctioned in the Investment Schedule of November 1960 had already been taken in hand and about 55 per cent of the sanctioned amount utilized by the 30th June, 1963. A detailed picture is presented in Table 6.2 (Statistical Appendix).

Future Prospects

6.20 As a result of industrial development, there was an appreciable increase in output. The index of industrial production including mining (1959/60=100), which was 107·8 in 1960/61 went up to 119·2 in 1961/62, and to 129·5 during the period July-December, 1962. Production in large scale industries inreased by about 32 per cent against the Plan target of 60 per cent. The growth trend of major industries is presented in Table 6.3 (Statistical Appendix). Judging from the rate of present performance, the aim of an increase of 60 per cent in industrial output is expected to be achieved by the end of the Plan period.

(B) MINING

Plan Objectives

6.21 The Plan laid emphasis on the development of proved mineral resources as rapidly as possible and on geological investigation of identified but un-proved deposits and surveys of areas which have not yet been covered to assess the mineral potential of the country. The Plan envisaged the expansion of work on a geological survey, improvement of training facilities and technical services, exploration of minerals, special investigation of selected minerals, prospecting and development of oil and gas, expansion of coal production, development of peat, expansion of chromite production, development of deposits of selected minerals and transmission and distribution of natural gas.

Plan Implementation

6.22 A brief resume of the physical achievements during the period under review is presented in the following paragraphs :

Geological Survey

6.23 During the period under review, the organisation of the Geological Survey of Pakistan was strengthened by providing additional staff, foreign experts, equipment and training facilities both within the country and abroad. A number of surveys and investigations were undertaken. In Lakhra area, reserves of 130 million tons of coal were proved as a result of drilling operations. Kaoline was found in Nagarparkar area, Bauxite in the Central Salt Range, and Magnesite near Sara Salamat, South of Hindu Bagh. Limestone was found in Sylhet at a depth of 475 ft. The deposits were estimated at about 22 million tons.

Survey of Peat

6.24 Based on the findings of the Geological Survey of Pakistan, a revised scheme for producing 200,000 tons of peat per annum was approved by the Government on the recommendation of Messers. Netherlands Engineering Consultants. The revised scheme was taken up during the period under review and work on it was progressing satisfactorily.

Development of Coal Mines

6.25 For increasing the production of coal, three schemes were progressing simultaneously; these schemes related to the development of coal deposits in the central blocks of the Sor Range, development of coal deposits at Sharigh and development of coal deposits in Deghari. The production of coal increased from 723,000 tons in 1959/60 to about 900,000 tons in 1962/63.

Development of Oil and Gas Resources

6.26 For the development of oil and gas resources of the country, an Oil and Gas Corporation was set up with its offices at Karachi and Rawalpindi and laboratories and base stores and workshop at Chakwal in West Pakistan. Six geological, one hydrogeological, two seismic, two gravity and one aeromagnetic surveys were undertaken in both East and West Pakistan. Work on the interpretation of field data was in progress. Plans to drill a deep test well at Jaldi in East Pakistan were finalized. Photogravimetric and plasontological analyses of the various samples received from field parties were carried out.

Natural Gas

6.27 Drilling activities in both East and West Pakistan were in progress to find the oil deposits. Three new gas fields were located in East Pakistan : two at Rashidpur and Kailashtila in Sylhet district and one at Titas near Brahmanbaria. The reserves at Rashidpur were estimated at about 700,000 m.c. ft. and those at Kailashtila at 380,000 m.c. ft. Gas supplies from these fields were found to be of a very high quality. The quantity of gas deposits at Titas could not be ascertained ; further investigations were in progress. The possibility of the transmission of gas from Brahmanbaria to Dacca, Chittagong and other places was being examined for both domestic and industrial purposes on the lines of the Sui gas supplies in West Pakistan. A new company, called the Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited, was established to take over the extension of Sui gas to the northern areas of West Pakistan.

Financial Cost

6.28 The Plan envisaged an investment of Rs. 1,000 million in mining; out of which Rs. 450 million were in the public and semi-public sectors and Rs. 550 million in the private sector. For the first three years of the Plan the budgetary provision for the public and semi-public sectors was of the order of Rs. 179·0 million, of which Rs. 151 million were utilized towards the cost of development. Detailed particulars are presented in Tables 6.4.A and 6.4.B. (Statistical Appendix). This worked out to about 84 per cent of the budgetary provision and about 33 per cent of the Plan allocation of Rs. 450 million.

Private enterprise invested about Rs. 126·9 million in oil and gas prospecting alone. In the private sector of Fuels and Minerals, it is expected that Rs. 550 million will be invested during the Second Plan period, including Rs. 240 million for the investigation and prospecting of oil and gas by foreign private companies and about Rs. 263 million for transmission and distribution of natural gas. Government sanctioned a project for the extension of Sui Multan Gas Transmission Line to the northern areas of West Pakistan.

6.29 In mining, the major activities included surveys, investigations and prospecting. It is difficult to measure the actual achievements in concrete terms. However, in financial terms it would appear that a few Plan targets might not be achieved by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 7

WATER AND POWER

7.1 One of the most pressing problems facing Pakistan is to raise agricultural production and it is necessary that the best use be made of both the land and water resources of the country. For rapid industrialization too supply of cheap and abundant electric power is essential.

7.2 The problems and possibilities of water and power development widely differ in different parts of the country. East Pakistan is a lowland plain built mainly by the delta-forming activity of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna and is covered by countless swamps. It is tropical and humid and has heavy highly seasonal rainfall. The Province comprises the flood plains and delta of the three rivers and most of the southern part is liable to the damaging intrusion of saline tidal water. The flatness of the country limits the hydel power potential of most of the province. During the dry season a small area is cropped under rabi crops. Failure of the monsoon occasionally results in famine conditions over vast areas. Irrigation can insure against drought and make possible double and even triple cropping.

7.3 In West Pakistan the Indus valley and the Frontier region present vast potentialities for the development of hydel power. These areas receive scanty rainfall and irrigation is vital for agricultural production. Though water resources have been developed fairly extensively in this region, further development is needed to meet the water shortage in the areas where irrigation facilities are not adequate. At the same time, large tracts of land have been deteriorating due to the twin menace of salinity and water-logging. The region in the southwest, which comprises the coastal and desert areas of West Pakistan, has abundantly fertile soil but it remains barren because of scarcity of water.

Plan Objectives

7.4 Against this background, the Second Plan stressed the same objectives in the water and power sector as in the First Plan, namely :

(i) to raise the productivity of existing agricultural lands through increased and rational applications of water, and the control of salinity and water-logging ;

(ii) to increase farm acreage through irrigation, drainage, and flood regulation ;

(iii) to provide electric power cheaply and abundantly in order to accelerate and strengthen agricultural and industrial development.

Plan Implementation

7.5 During the period under review, the continuing projects of the First Plan in the fields of irrigation, drainage, reclamation, flood control, and power progressed satisfactorily, but the new projects of the Second Plan started somewhat slowly. In East Pakistan, the Karnafuli Power Station (capacity 80,000 kw) was inaugurated on the 30th March, 1962 and the supplementary pumps for the Kushtia Unit of the Ganges Kobadak Project went into operation on the 30th November, 1961. The construction of embankments to control sea water intrusion made good progress ; over 1,000 miles of embankments were raised, strengthened, or newly constructed. Projects such as the Low Lift Pump Irrigation Projects in the Districts of Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra, and the Dacca-Narayanganj-Demra Project, progressed somewhat slowly. Some major projects like the Old Brahmaputra Project (first phase) and the Karnafuli Project (third unit) were initiated during the year 1962/63. Over 1·4 million acres were safe-guarded against sea water and floods through the construction of tidal embankments and execution of several other flood protection and drainage schemes and about 15,000 acres were provided with assured irrigation during the winter season to allow for double and triple cropping.

Water

7.6 In West Pakistan, over 350,000 acres of additional land were brought under the plough for the first time and about half million acres were provided with assured irrigation facilities. The Gudu Barrage and the Rawal Dam projects made good progress ; both the projects are expected to be completed in 1964/65. The flood regulation projects such as the 16 miles marginal bund for the protection of Kot Hafiz, the flood control and drainage scheme for storm water in the Rechna Doab, the remodelling of Pandoki drainage system, and the remodelling of Hudiara drains, progressed satisfactorily. The Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1, which envisaged reclamation of about 1·4 million acres in the Rechna Doab area through drilling of 1,800 tubewells, was nearing completion.

Support to Agriculture

7.7 In both East and West Pakistan, investigations and surveys were conducted and a number of feasibility reports were prepared for initiating loan applications. A large number of hydrological stations were established to facilitate collection of hydrologic data and forecast of floods to provide the people with timely alarm and relief. Alarm raising services were also organized ; these included the wireless system installed at Moheshkali and Hatiya in East Pakistan and the mobile wireless system in West Pakistan.

7.8 The problem of waterlogging and salinity in West Pakistan was given special attention. In 1961, the Planning Commission published a study which led to the preparation by WAPDA of a 10-year Master Plan for eradication of this twin menace. Later, the late President Kennedy sent a team of scientists led by his Scientific Advisor, Professor Wiesner, to study the whole problem and suggest remedies. The report is being studied and commented upon by the various departments concerned in Pakistan and is expected to be released in its final form in 1964.

Power

7.9 In the field of power development, the progress made is very encouraging. In 1960/61, the power generating capacity increased by over 49,000 kw with the commissioning of Shadiwal Hydel Project (13,500 kw) Lower Sind Thermal Grid Project (20,700 kw) Karachi dual-fuel Station (15,000 kw). In 1961/62, the installed power generating capacity expanded further by the addition of 80,000 kw at the Karnafuli Hydel Project, of 36,000 kw at the power plant installed at the Fenchuganj Fertilizer Factory, and of 66,000 kw at the Extension of 'B' Steam Power Station at Karachi. In 1962/63, the Gujranwala Hydel Station (capacity 13,800 kw) started operation. The installed power generating capacity of public utilities (including the 36,000 kw power plant at the Fenchuganj Fertilizer Factory) increased from 650,000 kw in 1959/60 to 701,160 kw in 1960/61, 847,160 kw in 1961/62, and 860,960 kw in 1962/63. About 37 per cent of the planned additional capacity of 565,000 kw was thus realized during the period under review.

Development of Electricity

7.10 In 1959/60, the public electricity units generated were about 1,300 million kwh which increased to about 1,600 million kwh in 1960/61, to about 2,000 million kwh in 1961/62, and to about 2,600 million kwh in 1962/63. The existing power generating capacity is expected to expand further by 357,000 kw when the following six power generating projects are completed :

(i) Extension of Natural Gas Power Station, Multan (130,000 kw),

(ii) 'C' Station, Karachi (132,000 kw),

(iii) Natural Gas Power Station, Sukkur (25,000 kw),

(iv) Thermal Power Station, Quetta (15,000 kw),

(v) Extension of Thermal Power Station, Hyderabad (15,000 kw), and

(vi) Karnafuli Multipurpose Project (third unit), Kaptai (40,000 kw).

The total electricity generating capacity of public utilities in Pakistan is thus expected to be of the order of 1,220,000 kw by the end of the Plan period.

7.11 In East Pakistan, the 170 miles 132 kv double circuit Karnafuli-Chittagong-Dacca interconnector was commissioned. The work relating to the development of secondary transmission and distribution facilities progressed satisfactorily. In West Pakistan, the planned high tension transmission lines of the 650 miles 132 kv northern grid system were commissioned in 1960/61. About 60 per cent of the work on the 4,000 miles secondary transmission and distribution facilities was completed. The Lower Sind Thermal Grid project, including the installation of 66 kv, 33kv and 11 kv transmission lines, was also completed.

7.12 The total length of high tension transmission and distribution lines (11 kv and above) in the country increased from 7,300 circuit miles in 1959/60 to 8,900 circuit miles in 1960/61, to 11,200 circuit miles in 1961/62 and to 12,200 circuit miles in 1962/63. Thus about 64 per cent of the planned increase of 7,700 circuit miles was achieved during the period under review.

7.13 The number of electricity consumers in the country increased from 492,408 in 1960 to 560,111 in 1961 to 643,121 in 1962, and 718,000 in 1963. In West Pakistan, out of a total of 8,753 villages, with a population of 5000 and above, 800 villages were electrified by the end of the First Plan. During the period under review, 1,045 villages, mostly within the orbit of the northern grid system, were electrified.

Atomic Energy

7.14 The first phase of the construction of the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology at Islamabad, including the installation of the reactor and the construction of the reactor buildings and laboratories, was progressing satisfactorily. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission established three medical radio isotopes centres at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. The Commission also set up two agricultural radio isotopes centres at Dacca (East Pakistan) and at Tandojam (West Pakistan). A nuclear power station (70 mw) has been planned to be set up in East Pakistan ; a contract for sub-surface investigations and topographical general survey of the area where the station is proposed to be located has been awarded. Another nuclear power station (132 mw) is proposed to be established in West Pakistan.

7.15 The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has started a comprehensive training programme of scientists and engineers in the field of nuclear science and technology ; 105 scientists and engineers have already been trained in foreign countries and 196 more are under training abroad. The plan target was to train altogether 500 scientists and engineers. In order to train more scientists and engineers in Pakistan, two Atomic Energy Centres, one at Dacca (East Pakistan) and another at Lahore (West Pakistan) were to be established. The Centre at Lahore was inaugurated in October 1961, while the Centre at Dacca was nearing completion. The Commission was also working for the exploration of Uranium and other radio-active minerals in the country. It launched three space research rockets which were sponsored by the U. N. Committee for space research.

7.16 A detailed picture of the physical targets and results in the water and power sector is presented in Table 7.1 (Statistical Appendix).

7.17 The implementation of a number of projects in this sector was slow. This was mainly due to delay in the finalization of aid/loan agreements with the foreign aid-giving agencies to meet the external cost and delay in the procurement of essential equipment and materials from abroad. The implementation of some projects was delayed also because of shortage of technical personnel and inadequate care and attention in the preparation of schemes which delayed their approval.

Financial Cost

7.18 The cost of development in the water and power sector during the first three years of the Plan amounted to Rs. 2,290 million; of this amount, Rs. 1,407·6 million and Rs. 839·3 million were spent for development of water and power resources respectively. In addition a sum of Rs. 43·1 million was spent for development of water and power Centre's Programme. A balance of Rs. 1,850 million will be available to meet the cost of development in the remaining two years of the plan period. A detailed picture is presented in Tables 7.2.A and 7.2.B (Statistical Appendix).

7.19 During the period under review, the progress achieved in the water and power sector was satisfactory. Of the planned additional generating capacity of 565,000 kw, an additional capacity of 211,000 kw was achieved while several major power projects were nearing completion. In the case of transmission lines, 4,900 additional circuit miles were completed against the Plan target of 7,700 additional circuit miles. About 350,000 acres of new area were brought under irrigation and about 1·9 million acres of land were improved through irrigation against the Plan targets of 2·445 million acres and 7·112 million acres respectively. The pace of development was being accelerated to meet the Plan targets by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 8

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 The development of a country's transport system is both an index and a pre-requisite of its economic growth. There is a close relationship between the volume of transport and the level of economic activity because each depends upon the other; an adequate and efficient system of transport is essential to the success of any plan of economic development.

8.2 The transport patterns of East and West Pakistan differ greatly. In West Pakistan there is a fairly well-developed railway system supplemented increasingly by road transport, while in East Pakistan the principal carriers are railways and inland waterways, the latter being the backbone of the transport system and handling about three-fourths of the total internal traffic of the Province. Civil aviation is particularly important because of the great distance between East and West Pakistan and the slow and circuitious media of surface transport available. The postal and telecommunications services in Pakistan need major and rapid organization. The existing broadcasting facilities are inadequate and need to be developed to meet the growing needs of the country.

Plan Objectives

8.3 Keeping in view the transport needs and the communication pattern of the country, the Plan laid down the following principal objectives in the transport and communications sector :—

(i) to rehabilitate the Pakistan Railways by continued replacement of rolling stock and other equipment, improvement of line capacity by removal of traffic bottlenecks, and modernization of signalling facilities;

(ii) to develop the existing ports in both East and West Pakistan by providing additional landing facilities, craft and other equipment;

(iii) to increase the shipping fleet to cope with the passenger-*cum*-cargo traffic between East and West Pakistan and to increase country's share in international shipping;

(iv) to set up a Mercantile Marine Academy at Chittagong for providing training facilities in nautical surveying and radio operation;

(v) to provide better navigation facilities on the inland water-ways of East Pakistan;

(vi) to improve the existing roads and to construct new ones throughout the country;

(vii) to improve airport facilities and increase the frequency and scope of air services;

(viii) to set up 1,300 new post offices throughout the country;

(ix) to install 45,700 new telephones throughout the country; and

(x) to improve and expand the existing broadcasting facilities in both East and West Pakistan.

Performance

Railways

8.4 The Pakistan Railways were decentralized from 1st July, 1962. The progress in the rehabilitation of the Pakistan Western Railway was as follows :—

	1960—65 Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63 Results	% of Target Achieved
Milcage of rail renewals	1,054	503	48
Mileage of sleeper renewals ..	1,779	615	35
Wagons (B.G.)	8,514	5,958	70
Wagons (M.G.)	100	100	100
Diesel locomotives (B.G.) ..	140	53	38
Diesel locomotives (M.G.) ..	15	6	40

Besides, orders were placed for 82 diesel locomotives, 290 carriages and 554 wagons; these supplies are expected during the period 1963/64-1964/65.

8.5 The Karachi Circular Railway Project was taken up for execution in 1960. Its first phase progressed satisfactorily; the track was laid, the construction of railway stations and foot overbridges was completed and the line was opened to goods traffic on the 27th January, 1963. Construction of road-over-bridges was in progress and the remaining work is expected to be completed by the end of the Plan period. A workshop with a repairing capacity of 200 diesel locomotives is being established at Rawalpindi.

8.6 The Ayub Bridge over the River Indus was opened to traffic. A new Bridge near Wazirabad and the Sunni Bridge on Daudkhel-Jand Section of the Pakistan Western Railway were completed. Centralised Traffic Control (C. T. C.) was introduced between Karachi and Landhi.

8.7 The following figures indicate the progress in the rehabilitation of the Pakistan Eastern Railway :—

	1960—65 I Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63 Results	% of Target Achieved
Mileage of rail renewals	207	137	66
Mileage of sleeper renewals ..	771	308	40
Wagons (M.G.)	4,793	2,156	45
Wagons (B.G.)	1,044	765	73
Diesel locomotives (M.G.) ..	45	15	33
Diesel locomotives (B.G.) ..	14	*Nil*	—
Diesel locomotives (N.G.) ..	3	*Nil*	—

In addition, orders were placed for 30 M. G. and 40 B. G. diesel locomotives, 363 carriages, 12 rail cars and trailers, and 2,916 wagons, which are expected to be supplied during the period 1963/64-1964/65.

8.8 A detailed survey was carried out in respect of the Bholaganj-Chattak Ropeway project, which aimed at meeting the annual demand of ballast and shingle required by the Provincial Government and the Pakistan Eastern Railway.

8.9 The Narsingdi-Madanganj railway project was designed to connect important industrial centres on the right bank of Sitalakhya river. The location survey of this project was completed, the land acquisition proceedings were taken up and the earth-work for the railway embankment started. Of the 1,634 railway quarters to be constructed, 718 quarters were completed and work on the remaining quarters is in progress. Work on the strengthening of bridges progressed satisfactorily.

8.10 The Dacca re-alignment (railway) project was designed to remove the existing bottlenecks to road traffic on the present location of the railway track and the Dacca railway station. Owing to a large number of suits filed against the Pakistan Eastern Railway regarding the acquisition of land, the progress of this project was slow. The diversion between Tongi and Gandaria stations was opened to goods traffic from June, 1962. The work on building a modern railway station at Dacca was started.

Ports

8.11 The ports have been handling traffic much in excess of their designed capacities. Whereas, the Plan targets for the handling capacities at Karachi, Chittagong and Chalna ports were 5.8 million tons, 2·5 million tons and 1·0 million tons respectively, the actual traffic handled in 1962/63 was 6·4 million tons, 3.2 million tons and 1·5 million tons respectively.

8.12 The project relating to the development of Chalna Anchorage progressed steadily. Additional craft and equipment, additional shore installations, roads, storage facilities and office and residential accommodation were being provided. Works relating to the construction of an embankment for fresh water reservoir, workshop building, rest house, Harbour Master's office, a tube-well with a high service tank, and 25 staff quarters, were completed. A loan agreement for $ 3·6 million was negotiated in May, 1963 and it is hoped that the project will be completed by the end of the Plan period.

8.13 The project of reconstruction of 13 berths at east wharves relating to the renovation of Karachi port is nearing completion. This project is expected to raise handling capacity of these berths by about 30 per cent. Another project relating to the construction of a sea-wall and reclamation of land at Korangi for the Pakistan Refinery was taken up in 1961. The sea-wall with the protective embankment and about 85 per cent of the reclamation of land for the Refinery were completed by June, 1963. Out of 12 blocks of 384 quarters to be constructed, 4 blocks of 128 quarters were completed at Keamari and Manora and work on the remaining blocks of quarters is in progress.

8.14 The problems of the Port of Chittagong were studied by a U. S. General (Glore) and his report is receiving attention. One fast patrol launch and two barges were acquired during the period under review. In addition, a pilot launch and a buoy lifting and mooring vessel are under construction in the Karachi Shipyard, and a twin screw suction hopper dredger is under construction in Japan. Facilities for night navigation were provided and equipment for inward night navigation was ordered. About 15 per cent work of the river training project was completed and staff quarters were constructed.

Shipping

8.15 For developing technical training facilities in shipping, a Mercantile Marine Academy has been established at Juldia near Chittagong. The academy started functioning in September, 1962, and 42 cadets were under training. The cadet hostel, the commandant's bungalow and the VIP guest house were constructed. The engineering workshop and the residential quarters are nearing completion.

Inland Water Transport

8.16 For development of the inland water transport facilities in East Pakistan, a number of projects were in hand; these related to the development of navigational aids, pilotage and salvage facilities, maintenance of water channels through dredging and river training, survey of vessels and country craft, maintenance of inland ports, and provision of terminal facilities for passengers and for handling and storage of cargo. Intensive efforts are being made to progress these schemes as rapidly as possible and they are expected to be substantially completed by 1964/65.

Roads

8.17 The development of roads received an increasing measure of attention to integrate and develop the rural areas in both East and West Pakistan. In East Pakistan, construction of trunk roads, feeder roads and link roads progressed satisfactorily. About 500 miles of roads and about 18,900 rft. of bridges were completed during the period under review.

8.18 In West Pakistan about 883 miles of roads including those in G. M. Barrage area were constructed or improved. Bridges over the Deg nullah, the Chenab Creek and Bara river were completed. Construction of some of the roads of Karachi and of the bridges over the Malir river is in progress.

8.19 In the Sor range areas construction of 30 out of 40 miles of roads from Quetta to Singidi and from Spezand to Degari was completed. In the Frontier regions, 125 miles of roads were constructed or improved.

8.20 In the Special Areas of West Pakistan, out of the target length of 249 miles, 153 miles of roads were completed and work on the remaining portion will be completed by the end of the Plan period. Construction of 24 miles long Baltit-Pass road was completed and work on the other road is in progress.

Road transport

8.21 The number of vehicles operated at the end of the First Plan were inadequate to cater for the essential needs of the growing urban areas. Development of road transport facilities was considered necessary for meeting the growing needs of a predominantly agricultural economy, with small production units scattered over vast areas.

8.22 In East Pakistan, the Road Transport Corporation introduced a fleet of 148 buses in Dacca and Chittagong, and indented for another 86 buses. Two bus Depots one at Motijheel and the other at Mohammadpur were established by the Corporation.

8.23 In West Pakistan, the Road Transport Board indented 966 vehicles, of which 854 were received.

8.24 To meet the acute transport problem in Karachi, the Karachi Road Transport Corporation added 172 single decker buses and 24 double decker buses to the fleet by the end of 1961. The Corporation was transferred to the private sector on the 1st July, 1963.

Tourism

8.25 For development of tourist facilities in the country, various schemes in respect of construction of rest-houses, purchase of boats and provision of other facilities, progressed satisfactorily. These projects are likely to be completed by the end of the Plan period.

Air Transport

8.26 The Plan envisaged development of a well organised air transport system in the country. It emphasised the improvement and extension of the ground aviation facilities and construction of additional airports to cater for the expanding needs of air transport services in both the provinces of East and West Pakistan. During the period under review, the engineering feasibility studies for the development of the airports at Dacca and Lahore were completed. Preliminary surveys for handling jet aircraft in airports at Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Multan in West Pakistan and at Chittagong and Khulna in East Pakistan were also completed. The jet runway at Karachi and the *ad-interim* arrangements for handling 720-B jet aircraft at Lahore and Dacca were completed. The development of aerodrome facilities at Mohenjodaro (West Pakistan) and the provision of some more regular airports, both in East and West Pakistan, is being planned.

8.27 The Pakistan International Airlines Corporation acquired 5 Fokker F-27 and 3 Boeing 720-B jet aircraft. Orders for 3 Helicopters were placed for service in East Pakistan. Additional services provided within the country included the extension of cheap air-bus services to Ishurdi, Comilla and Sylhet in East

Pakistan and of new services to Quetta, Multan, Lyallpur, Chitral and Mangla in West Pakistan. Boeing 720-B jet service continued to operate between East and West Pakistan. In its international operation, the P.I.A. increased the frequency of its flights between Karachi and London. The P.I.A. opened a new line between Dacca and Kathmandu (Nepal) in March, 1963. Services to China and Japan, additional flights to London and a link with Moscow were also under consideration.

8.28 The P.I.A. capacity ton miles increased from 62 million in 1960/61 to 93 million in 1962/63, and the revenue ton miles from Rs. 36 million to Rs. 58 million. The number of passengers carried on routes between East and West Pakistan increased from 82,783 in 1960/61 to 110,000 in 1962/63 and the total number of passengers on P.I.A.'s entire network increased from 325,000 in 1960/61 to 583,000 in 1962/63. The operating revenues rose from Rs. 114 million in 1960/61 to Rs. 180 million in 1962/63, while the operating expenses increased from 105 million to Rs. 170 million correspondingly.

Communications

8.29 Postal facilities were expanded in both East and West Pakistan, 880 new post offices were opened against the plan target of 1,300 new post offices by 1964/65. The telegraph and telephone facilities were also expanded to meet the growing needs of the country; 26,100 new telephones were installed against the target of 45,700.

8.30 The installation of coaxial cable between Lahore and Sargodha and Karachi and Hyderabad was completed. Direct subscriber trunk dialing (S.T.D.) was introduced between Karachi and Hyderabad on 30th December, 1962. The very high frequency (V.H.F.) network in the northern zone of East Pakistan was also completed. A number of Voice Frequency Telegraphs (V. F. T.) and carrier telephone systems were installed on the side-lines all over the country for improving the telegraph and trunk call facilities. Direct radio-telephone facilities were initiated between Rawalpindi and Dacca on 29th November, 1962. The CENTO Microwave link between Karachi, Tehran and Ankara made appreciable progress and is expected to be completed on schedule.

Broadcasting

8.31 The Plan envisaged expansion of the radio net-work, based on a combination of short and medium-wave transmitters to serve as large a section of the community as possible. During the period under review, the projects relating to the installation of a 10 kw medium-wave and a 10 kw short-wave transmitters at

Quetta, a 10 kw medium-wave transmitter at Chittagong and a 10 kw medium-wave transmitter at Rajshahi, a receiving centre each at Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi, Dacca and Lahore, a 100 kw medium-wave transmitter at Dacca, a 2 kw medium-wave transmitter at Sylhet, and the construction of a broadcasting house at Hyderabad were completed. A number of other projects were in hand ; these include the installation of a 100 kw medium-wave transmitter at Lahore, two 100 kw and a 10 kw short-wave transmitters at Islamabad, a 100 kw short-wave transmitter at Dacca a 10 kw medium-wave transmitter at Rangpur, and the construction of broadcasting houses at Quetta, Chittagong and Rajshahi. These projects are expected to be completed by the end of the Plan period.

Financial Cost

Semi-Public Sector

8.32 In the semi-public sector the expenditure incurred on development during the period under review amounted to Rs. 329·3 million as follows :

Rs. Million

Name of corporation	Allocation	Utilization
Karachi Port Trust	120.6	62.4
Chittagong Port Trust	17.5	5.0
East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority	65.7	47.2
East Pakistan Road Transport Corporation ..	8.8	11.1
West Pakistan Road Transport Board ..	42.2	45.7
Karachi Road Transport Corporation ..	11.3	9.9
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation ..	124.0	148.0
Total ..	390.1	329.3

8.33 The total government financed expenditure in the transport and communications sector during the first three years of the Plan amounted to Rs. 1,570·0 million *i.e.*, about 58 per cent of the Plan allocation for the sector. A detailed picture of the financial targets and results is presented in Tables 8·2A and 8·2B (Statistical Appendix).

8.34 Significant progress was registered in the Transport and Communications sector during the period under review. A detailed picture of the physical targets and results in the transport and communications sector, is presented in Table 8.1 (Statistical Appendix). The rate of implementation of some of the major items was as follows :

Major Items	Plan Target	Achievement	Percentage
New post offices	1,300	880	68
Railway wagons	14,451	8,979	62
New telephones	45,700	26,100	57
Road transport vehicles	2,300	1,222	53
Mileage of rail renewals	1,261	640	51
Road mileage	3,745	1,750	47
Mileage of railway sleeper renewals ..	2,550	923	36
Diesel locomotives	214	74	35

8.35 In spite of the progress made, some transport bottlenecks continue to exist. The railways still find themselves unable to carry all the freight offered during peak seasons. Gaps in the arterial road network, particularly in East Pakistan need to be bridged. The existing roads which were built on outdated specifications, need improvement to cater to the increasing traffic and also to withstand the heavier vehicles which are plying on them. In several cases production has to stop when bad weather renders poorly built roads impassable, as for example in the case of sugar mills in East Pakistan and coal mines in West Pakistan. A very conspicuous bottleneck is the imperfection of a direct road link between Dacca and Chittagong in East Pakistan because three major bridges are yet be constructed. The situation in other sub-sections also calls for rapid improvement, modernization and expansion. Some detailed studies of the problems are underway and quite a few more are contemplated.

Future prospects

8.36 With increasing knowledge, improvement in project formulation, evolution of better organizations and availability of large resources particularly from external assistance, it is hoped that the transport and communications requirements of the planned economy of Pakistan can and will be tackled. A balance sum of Rs. 1,148.4 million is available for the last two years of the Plan. It is expected that this amount will have been spent by the end of the Plan period. In fact, indications are that there is scope for raising the Revised Second Plan allocations for some of the transport and communications sub-sectors. By and large the physical targets of the Plan are likely to be reached by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 9

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

9.1 The physical planning and housing programme aimed at the planning and creation of physical environment conducive to harmonious development of urban and rural communities. In view of the great and pressing needs but extremely limited available resources, the Plan was designed to meet the most urgent requirements and to lay the ground work for the future. The programme consisted of four parts : (i) basic development, including the creation of the central co-ordination and advisory agency, (ii) housing, (iii) water supply and sewerage, and (iv) construction of the new Federal Capital and Government offices.

Objectives

9.2 The Plan emphasized the settlement of shelterless displaced persons and other low income groups. It envisaged development of about 300,000 plots for raising 300,000 dwelling units, building a fair proportion of houses for Government employees and industrial workers, and constructing houses from contributions from local bodies. The need for provision of pure drinking water and sanitation was stressed. In East Pakistan, a rural water supply plan had been prepared ; preparation of a similar plan was recommended for West Pakistan. Provision was made in the Plan for the development of water supply and sewerage systems of Dacca, Chittagong and other selected towns in East Pakistan and for selected towns in West Pakistan, and for the water supply and sewerage scheme for Karachi. The Plan envisaged phased construction of the new Federal Capital at Islamabad and meeting auxiliary needs of the second Capital at Dacca, consisting of the President-*cum*-Governor's House and other essential buildings to meet only the most urgent requirements, besides preparation of a co-ordinated programme of physical development in economically backward regions of the country.

Performance

9.3 During the period under review, the progress was, on the whole, satisfactory. A housing unit was established in the Ministry of Works under the Central Government and two similar units were set up in the departments concerned under the Provincial Governments as envisaged in the Plan. A housing census was completed and the final report published in July, 1963. Three building trades schools were set up in East Pakistan and a college of architecture was established at Lahore in West Pakistan.

Town Planning

9.4 In East Pakistan, the Master Plan for Dacca was completed and work on the Master Plans for Chittagong and Khulna was in progress. In West Pakistan, the Master Plans for Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad made satisfactory progress. A building research laboratory started functioning in West Pakistan and an over-all scheme for town and country planning was started in East Pakistan. Three of the seven town planning schemes in East Pakistan were completed. The scheme relating to the rehabilitation of persons affected by the railway diversion at Dacca, lagged behind schedule because of a number of appeals and writ petitions filed against the acquisition of land for the railway diversion ; out of 282 acres of land, only 164 acres were acquired during the period under review. Some 46,250 nucleus houses were constructed and 21,000 plots were developed to settle about 67,250 families against the Plan target of 300,000.

Water Supply

9.5 In the field of rural and urban water supply, in East Pakistan, 36,000 new tube-wells and 25,300 chocked-up ones were sunk and re-sunk under the 'Rural Water Supply' scheme and 48 tube-wells of 6" dia sunk under the 'Municipal Water Supply' scheme. About 90 per cent of the work relating to the 'Reclamation and Development of Dholaikhal' which, *inter alia,* aims at improving the sewerage system, was completed. The 'Dacca Sewerage Extension' scheme was nearing completion. The progress of work relating to the 'Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Nine Important Towns' was far from satisfactory. Reports on the water supply and sewerage schemes of Dacca and Chittagong were prepared. The work relating to the preparation of a consolidated master plan for 18 urban centres was nearing completion.

9.6 In West Pakistan, the progress of urban water supply schemes was slow because of organisational inadequacies, which were largely removed with the creation of a Public Health Engineering Department. The drainage and sewerage surveys for Lahore and Sargodha recorded satisfactory progress. The bulk water supply scheme of Hyderabad and Shah Latifabad was about to be completed. The greater Karachi bulk water supply scheme was nearing completion ; the first phase of its filtration plant was inaugurated. About 80 per cent of the work relating to the trunk mains and about 70 per cent of the works relating to sewerage and sewage disposal were completed. The scheme relating to the improvement of water supply in the Karachi Municipal Corporation progressed slowly.

9.7 At Islamabad, the progress achieved in the development of the new capital city was encouraging. Out of 2,237 junior category houses, construction of 1,237 houses was completed and 437 houses were nearing completion. The work relating to the construction of 597 senior category houses was progressing. The six-storeyed Pakistan House, for the Members of the National Assembly, with 275 air-conditioned rooms, was nearing completion. Out of 10 secretariat buildings, the foundation work on 8 blocks was progressing satisfactorily.

9.8 About 80 per cent of the work relating to the water supply scheme at Islamabad was completed ; this included tapping of springs and conduction work and investigation and installation of tube-wells. About 40 per cent of the work relating to the construction of service reservoirs and distribution net-work was completed ; the work of survey and investigation of a Dam on the Soan river was taken up. The sewerage scheme also made appreciable progress in the construction of the sewage treatment plant and the internal sewage and the trunk sewer. About 50 per cent work on the storm water sewer was completed. Out of 6.33 miles of the National Park Road, 3.3 miles of road were completed without pavement and out of 32.4 miles of service roads 2.8 miles of road were completed without carpeting. The construction of internal roads and paths and culverts and bridges also made satisfactory progress. The construction of the National Avenue was in hand.

Land Development

9.9 About 5,870 acres of land on the Margalla Hills within the Federal Area were afforestated and about 3,500 acres of land were prepared for plantation. Horticultural work on the Shakarparian Hill, the National Sports centre, the triangular position of the Rawal Lake, the urban areas of the two residential sectors, the administrative sector and the northern areas of the Rawal Lake, was in progress, and the total area covered was about 700 acres. The 30-acre Nursery was stocked with different kinds of plants, both for flowers and fruits. The programmes of development of community services were taken in hand. Interim arrangements were made to meet the situation in connection with the shifting of the secretariat staff from Karachi to Islamabad.

Construction

9.10 The Project relaing to the construction of the Second capital in East Pakistan is in its planning stage. An area of 408 acres was acquired at the Tejgaon agricultural farm for the construction of the second capital. An American architect of world repute prepared the first sketch of the master plan. A 25-roomed Rest House was constructed for the Members of the National Assembly and the touring officers of the Central Government, and a temporary Secretariat was built for providing office accommodation. Some of the link roads and approach roads were completed. Besides, collection of climatic and hydrological data, investigation of soil and sub-soil conditions and a detailed survey of the area, were completed.

9.11 For the construction of government offices and non-residential buildings, a sum of Rs. 130·2 million was allocated of which Rs. 108·2 million were spent. In all, 98 units of government offices and administrative buildings, and 3,560 residential units were completed during the period under review.

9.12 In East Pakistan, the progress in respect of housing, land development and town improvement schemes of the Dacca Improvement Trust, was satisfactory. The 'Gulshan Model Town' scheme, covering an area of 627 acres for constructing 1,150 residential houses and 350 commercial buildings, and the scheme relating to the development of 2,500 acres for residential purposes made satisfactory progress. The work relating to the development of 'Tongi Industrial Estate' was in full swing and out of a total area of 750 acres, 490 acres were acquired and developed into 248 industrial and 65 residential plots. The Dacca Improvement Trust is gradually becoming a self-supporting organisation.

9.13 As regards the schemes of the Chittagong Development Authority, only the CDA office building, the establishment of an industrial area at Fouzdarhat and the development of a residential area at Katalgonj, made satisfactory progress ; other schemes could not make much headway mainly because of the delay in the acquisition of land and the non-availability of building materials. The Khulna Development Authority also registered satisfactory progress. Of its 5 schemes, the most important one related to the development of the Khulna industrial estate, which made a very good start. Out of a total area of 575 acres of land on the Khulna-Jessore Road, 417 acres were acquired for the industrial estate. Other projects, relating to the setting up of the Khulna Development Authority, construction of a new market, office buildings and godown store, and motor transport sheds at Khulna were progressing satisfactorily.

9.14 In Karachi, the Federal 'B' Area Scheme, the North Nazimabad Scheme, the Multistoreyed building on Victoria Road, and Drigh Road Colony, were completed. The Karachi Development Authority developed and sold 5,908 plots to the public ;

2,000 new houses were constructed by the allottees. Some 400 flats were completed under the K.D.As.' town improvement schemes.

9.15 The House Building Finance Corporation received government's financial grant to the tune of Rs. 20 million. During the period under review, loans of Rs. 31·1 million were given to 1,689 applicants in both East and West Pakistan.

9.16 The basic development programmes indicated satisfactory progress during the period under review ; but a good deal remains to be done in the next two years of the Plan period. Of the building research stations to be established in each province, so far only one station has been set up in West Pakistan. Two colleges of architecture were to be established within the existing Universities at Lahore and Dacca, but so far the proposed College has not been established at Dacca. The four building trade schools planned for West Pakistan have not so far been established. Of the 12 master plans for the development of selected towns, six were in progress and work on four others is to be taken up. Of the total plan target of 110,000 tube wells, 65,080 (*i.e.* 60 per cent) are still required to be sunk. In housing, 227,440 (75·8 per cent) units of plots (including necleus houses) are still to be developed to reach the plan target of 300,000. Of the Plan target of 28,000 units of houses as many as 24,440 are still to be constructed for the Government servants.

9.17 The pace of development in the sector has been increasing in successive years, but not without facing difficulties or deficiencies. Certain physical achievements are given in table 9.1 (Statistical Appendix). A general review of the position shows that the Dacca Railway Diversion Scheme, one of the most important of the town planning schemes in East Pakistan, and 11 out of 16 on-going schemes of the Chittagong Development Authority, could not make much headway due to writ petitions and appeals preferred against the acquisition of land. The slow process of acquisition of land also retarded the progress of several other projects in East Pakistan. The new Ordinance, which provides payment of compensation at the rate of 50 to 100 per cent of the total cost of land or property to the owners immediately on acquisition is expected to improve the situation. The shortage of cement also hampered the progress of building projects. Special steps are needed to ensure timely supplies of cement for completing the building projects on schedule. For want of water pipes for water supply in the new Colonies at Chittagong and Khulna a large number of houses though otherwise ready for occupation, were lying vacant. Due to non-occupation, the condition of some of these houses deteriorated.

9.18 The scheme relating to the construction of buildings for office accommodation of the S.P. Railway Police, Chittagong, could not be taken up because of late receipt of administrative approval. The scheme relating to the construction of High Court Building at Dacca was also delayed because of a change of site. The progress of urban water supply schemes in West Pakistan was slow due to organisational indequacies which were substantially removed with the creation of the Public Health Engineering Department.

Financial Cost

9.19 The Plan provided Rs. 1,885 million for public and semi public parts of this sector. During the period under review, Rs. 1097·5 million were allocated against which Rs. 930 million (85 per cent) were utilized. There is still a provision of Rs. 955·0 million 51 per cent) to be utilized during the remaining two years of the Plan period. A detailed picture in respect of financial targets and results is presented in Tables 9.2 A and 9.2 B (Statistical Appendix).

9.20 About 85 per cent of the funds allocated during the period under review were utilized ; but this represents only about 49 per cent of the total Plan target. The 1963/64 development programme envisages an outlay of Rs. 537·3 million both in the public and the semi-public sector. It is expected that with an increasing emphasis on development, the progress in the next two years will be accelerated and the Plan targets will be realized by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 10

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

10.1 The Plan recognized the concept of education as a vital national investment and a major determinant of the nation's economic growth. Training of human beings in all fields of national endeavour is necessary for an effective break-through from a state of chronic backwardness towards a process of sustained advance.

10.2 Advancement of education is a complicated process. To expand output at one level, expansion must take place at other levels. Primary, secondary, technical, vocational, and university education constitute a pyramid ; the different levels must expand in step with one another. As the existing resources of the country are not adequate to support the cost of simultaneous and equalized development at all points, a strict order of priorities of different branches of education is necessary.

10.3 The content and quality of various types of education are of great importance. In the case of lower levels, such as primary and fundamental education, the emphasis is on the content. The higher the level and the more specialized the educational field, the greater is the emphasis on quality.

Plan Objectives

10.4 In primary education, the Plan provided for the opening of 15,000 new primary schools and the development of 8,600 existing primary schools and accommodation of about 2·54 million additional children. During the period under review, 10,000 new primary schools were opened and 4,530 existing primary schools were developed. The existing and the new schools accommodated about 1 million additional children, giving a performance of about 39 per cent of the Plan target.

10.5 In secondary education, the Plan provided for the development of 53 higher secondary schools (intermediate colleges), 1,333 high schools and 1,300 middle schools, opening of 55 higher secondary schools and 178 high schools and upgrading of 1,160 primary and middle schools. During the period under review, work was either completed or in progress in developing 50 higher secondary schools, 982 high schools and 660 middle schools ; 25 new higher secondary schools and 58 new high schools were opened and 620 primary and middle schools were upgraded. Enrolment in secondary schools (Classes VI to X) increased by 179,672 which represented about 42 per cent of the Plan target of 430,000.

10.6 In teacher education, the Plan provided for the opening of 35 training institutes for primary school teachers and improvement of 63 existing ones ; opening of 6 training colleges for secondary school teachers and improvement of 11 existing ones. During the period under review, 33 new training institutes for primary school teachers were at various stages of completion, 27 existing ones were partially improved and 23 existing ones were completely improved. Improvement of all the 11 existing training colleges for secondary school teachers and establishment of 5 new ones were at various stages of completion.

10.7 The Plan also provided for the in-service training of teachers through the establishment of two education extension centres and 55 training centres for primary school teachers. Satisfactory progress was made in the establishment of 2 education extension centres but very little was done in respect of the establishment of centres for the in-service training of primary school teachers. The progress of work in respect of establishment of one college and three centres for the training of technical and vocational subjects was rather slow.

Plan Implementation

10.8 During the period under review, the annual output of primary and secondary school teachers increased to 11,900 and 2,615 against the Plan targets of 15,600 and 3,125 indicating an accomplishment of 76 per cent and 84 per cent respectively.

10.9 In the field of technical training, the Plan provided for the development of 18 existing polytechnic/technical institutes, establishment of 18 new polytechnic/technical institutes, development of 2 existing engineering colleges, establishment of 2 new engineering colleges and establishment of 2 technical universities, one in each Province. The implementation of the technical training programmes progressed according to schedule except in the establishment of new engineering colleges. A separate Directorate of Technical Education was established in East Pakistan for the integration of technical education.

10.10 During the period under review, the annual admissions and output at the diploma level increased to 2,420 and 1,104 against the Plan targets of 3,900 and 1,725 respectively. At the degree level, the annual admissions and output increased to 954 and 553 against the Plan targets of 1,405 and 700 respectively.

10.11 In the field of higher education, the Plan provided for the development of 100 existing degree colleges and opening of 4 new degree colleges. During the period under review, 57 existing colleges were developed either partially or completely and 2 new colleges were opened. The existing colleges were improved in respect of buildings, scientific equipment, libraries, laboratories, study rooms for teachers and other essential amenities. The six existing universities in their programme of expansion and raising standards of teaching and research made only modest progress.

10.12 The Plan provided for the award of 42,700 internal scholarships to meritorious students ; of these 27,425 scholarships were utilized during the period under review. Out of 320 overseas scholarships, providded in the Plan for the training of teachers of colleges and universities, only 75 scholarships (24 per cent) were utilized.

10.13 In the Central programme, special grants were made to the residential schools at Abbottabad and Hyderabad in West Pakistan and Jessore and Khulna in East Pakistan. Construction of four buildings for the establishment of primary schools at Islamabad was nearing completion. 3,957 scholarships were awarded to the children of Class II (non-gazetted), Class III and Class IV Central Government employees. Three seminars were organized for the teachers of universities and colleges to familiarise them with the latest developments in their fields of specialisation.

Research

10.14 The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research made considerable progress towards the promotion and fostering of scientific and industrial research. Construction of laboratory buildings for the PCSIR Centre at Lahore and Peshawar was completed or nearing completion. Appreciable progress was also made in the construction of buildings for the PCSIR Centre at Dacca, despite shortage of cement and other building materials. Construction of buildings for the PCSIR Central laboratories at Karachi was in full swing. The Pakistan National Scientific and Documentation Centre an integral part of the PCSIR opened its nucleus sub-offices at Dacca and Lahore.

National Languages

10.15 For the development of Urdu and Bengali languages two Boards were established ; some progress was registered towards removal of deficiencies in the scientific and technical literature of the two national languages through translations as well as original publications. A National Book Centre was established for large-scale publication of books for the students and the general public. It awarded Rs. 8,000 for the best production of books in Urdu and Bengali. A seminar on professional co-operation among the authors, publishers, printers was also held under its aegis. The Liaquat National Library collected 41,000 books, publications and manuscripts.

Statistical Information

10.16 The Central Bureau of Education developed its informational and statistical services and supplied documented information to various national and international organisations. It also arranged film shows and lent educational films to educational institutions.

Art, Culture and Sports

10.17 Considerable progress was made towards promotion of culture and arts within the country and establishment of cultural relations, and signing cultural pacts with Iran, Japan, Turkey, U.A.R. and Indonesia. The Pakistan Arts Council and the Bulbul Academy of Fine Arts continued exhibition of arts at Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore and, Dacca. Construction of buildings for the Arts Council at Lahore and Dacca and of an auditorium at Karachi was in progress. A Music Institute was established at Lahore.

10.18 In the field of archaeology, some excavations, revealing relics of ancient culture, were made. The work relating to the conservation, development and restoration of museums and construction of bungalows and rest houses for staff and visitors were making satisfactory progress. To raise the standard of sports in the country, training and coaching centres were established at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

Tasks Ahead

10.19 During the remaining two years of the Plan period accommodation for 1·54 million (61 per cent) and 250,000 (58 per cent) additional children is to be provided in primary and secondary schools to reach the Plan targets of accommodating 2·54 million and 430,000 additional children respectively. The annual output of primary and secondary school teachers is to be increased by 3,700 (24 per cent) and 510 (16 per cent) respectively. In technical education, the annual admissions and output at diplomas level are to be increased by 1,480 (38 per cent) and 621 (36 per cent), while at the degree level the annual admissions and output are to be increased by 451 (32 per cent) and 147 (21 per cent) respectively. About 70 per cent of the work in respect of the two new engineering colleges still remains to be done, and programe of about 43 of the 100 existing colleges proposed for improvement is yet to be started. The existing universities have to be improved and expanded further. The work relating to the establishment of two new universities, one in each Province, is to be taken in hand. Award of 14,275 (34 per cent) internal scholarships and 245 (76 per cent) overseas scholarships is to be made during the remaining period of the Plan.

Evaluation

10.20 The physical targets and achievements in the two provinces are presented in tables 10.1A and 10.1B (Statistical Appendix). The problems ecnountered in the implementation of the educational development programmes in the two provinces differ. In East Pakistan, there is a steep decline in the number of pupils after Class I till the end of the primary course, the leakage being of the order of 80 per cent compared to about 50 per cent in West Pakistan. The shortfalls in enrolment targets, particularly at the primary and secondary levels are mainly due to inadequate provision for additional recurring expenditure. Besides, the teachers' salaries, especially in non-government institutions, are very low and call for an immediate revision commensurate with teacher's qualifications and responsibilities. Moreover, the scarcity of land and the slow process of its acquisition for building educational institutions sometimes delayed the implementation of development projects as in the case of the University of Engineering and Technology at Dacca ; the land earmarked for the University will be available sometime in 1963/64 when the occupants are given alternate accommodation. Shortage of building materials, particularly cement, has been a limiting factor in the construction programmes.

10·21 In West Pakistan, the contribution of local communities in the shape of land, buildings and other basic needs fell short of the Plan estimates. In most cases, neither lands nor buildings were provided. Instead schools were being held in rented buildings. Consequently the number and quality of schools opened was not satisfactory. It is necessary that the Government share a larger burden of responsibility or evolve a more effective system for development of primary education, to achieve the Plan targets. The slow progress in establishing non-government institutions was mainly due to inadeqoate grants. More funds are necessary to encourage private enterprise. Preoccupations of the Provinical Public Works Department was also a limiting factor in the implementation of the construction programmes.

Financial Cost

10.22 The cost of the development programmes in the education and training sector during the period under review amounted to Rs. 440·0 million. The performance in terms of the stipulated phyical targets was, on the whole, satisfactory. Financial targets and achievements are presented in Tables 10.2.A and 10.2.B. (Statistical Appendix).

10·23 The progress achieved in this sector during the first three years of the Plan presents a fairly satisfactory picture but it is clear that strenuous efforts are needed in the remaining two years to reach the targets. Although about 90 per cent of the budgeted provision for the past three years has been utilized, it represents only about 46 per cent of the total allocation of the Plan. The proposed Government development outlay for 1963/64 is likely to raise the level of achievement to about 75 per cent. It should be possible to attain the Plan objective by the end of the Plan period if an all-out effort is made to accelerate the pace of development in the next two years.

Chapter 11

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

11.1 Disease and injury take a severe toll of life and result in costly losses of labour, time and efficiency. Adequate medical and health services are essential for conserving and developing the energies of the people for nation-building tasks.

11.2 The standards of health in the country were low before independence. The country has still a long way to go before the final objectives are even approached. Nevertheless, the situation has gradually improved through determined efforts in the public health sector.

11.3 The growth of population in the country is a problem by itself having repercussions on housing, clothing and food and on measures for the protection of health. Infectious and communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea and small-pox still take a heavy toll of life. Over-crowding contributes to a heavy incidence of tuberculosis in urban areas. Improvement and expansion of health and medical services are necessary for a continuous adjustment between population and available resources.

Plan Objectives

11.4 Priority was assigned in the Plan to the preventive over the curative services in view of the limited resources and scarcity of technical personnel for raising the health standards throughout the country. The preventive services, like eradication of malaria, small-pox and tuberculosis, establishment of maternity and child welfare centres and health education, were provided with about 60 per cent of the total allocation while the curative services received the remaining 40 per cent to maintain and improve services and facilities and to fill other urgent gaps such as the provision of services in areas and fields previously neglected.

11.5 The Plan aimed at training a large number of technicians by establishing training institutions and bringing up the existing ones to appropriate levels of efficiency. It placed due emphasis on family planning, medical research, rural health, eradication of malaria, and protection of the entire susceptible population against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination. It also stressed the need of nutrition surveys and the medicinal use of indigenous herbs in Unani and Ayurvedic system.

Plan Implementation

Preventive Services

11.6 During the period under review, the malaria eradication programme progressed very satisfactorily. In East Pakistan, the malaria eradication measures covered a population of 5·5 million under the attack phase and 4·4 million under the preparatory phase. In West Pakistan, these measures covered a population of 9·1 million under the attack phase and 8 million under the preparatory phase. In the areas where spraying was carried out, the parasite rate, which is an index of the intensity of malaria-infection, has fallen from 20—25 per cent on average in both wings to 0·4 per cent in East Pakistan and 0·03 per cent in West Pakistan. Training of the programme personnel continued at the Malaria Institute of Pakistan, Dacca (East Pakistan) and at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore (West Pakistan) with the assistance of the World Health Organisation (WHO). Thirteen technical experts of WHO provided help and guidance to the personnel of the malaria eradication programme in both East and West Pakistan. Eleven senior officers were sent abroad for training under WHO fellowships.

11.7 Considerable attention was given to control of tuberculosis. In East Pakistan, the construction of two 100-bed T.B. Hospitals, one each at Chittagong and Rajshahi, was nearing completion. The T.B. Hospital at Dacca was also expanded by the addition of 130 beds and by providing it with an operation theatre, an occupational therapy block, a room for disinfector, a gas plant and generator, and staff quarters. Ten T.B. clinics were established at Mymensingh, Faridpur, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, Khulna, Kushtia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Barisal, and Bogra. Eight more T.B. clinics were under construction at Rangpur, Pabna, Maijdee (Noakhali), Bhola (Barisal), Kishoreganj (Mymensingh), Madaripur (Faridpur), Thakurgaon (Dinajpur) and Rangamati (Chittagong). Nine 20-bed T.B. segregation hospitals, previously located in temporary huts, were provided with pucca structures. In West Pakistan, twelve T.B. clinics were set up. Additional facilities were also provided at the T.B. sanitoria located at Samli, Dadhar, Quetta and Karachi.

11.8 A country-wide B.C.G. vaccination campaign was underway and 33 mobile teams (16 in East Pakistan and 17 in West Pakistan) tuberculin-tested 47 million persons (18 million in East Pakistan and 29 million in West Pakistan), and vaccinated 19 millon persons (9 million in East Pakistan and 10 million in West Pakistan) during the period 1960—63. Tuberculosis prevalence-surveys were being conducted in Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions as well as in the mining areas of Quetta, Jhelum, Sargodha and Mianwali districts of West Pakistan. A pilot tuberculosis project was started in Rawalpindi with the assistance of WHO/UNICEF.

Curative Services

11.9 The various medical colleges and hospitals were provided with modern equipment and additional facilities. In East Pakistan, the medical school at Rajshahi was converted into a medical college and hospital. The over-all progress of work relating to the college was about 60 per cent while that of the 500-bed hopsital was about 40 per cent. The bed-strength of the Dacca Medical College Hospital was raised from 650 to 900; it was also provided with additional installations and buildings, which included two deep X-ray units for cancer treatment, a radio-isotope centre, six air-conditioned operation theatres, a new block for the out-patients department and accommodation for 280 male students, 42 female students and 100 nurses.

11.10 The Chittagong Medical College Hospital (500 beds) was provided with 120 additional beds and staff quarters and hostels for 300 students and 100 nurses. Classes were started at the newly established medical colleges at Sylhet, Mymensingh and Dacca; the Mitford Medical College will exclusively offer graduation courses for licentiates for the time being. Construction of seven sadar and sub-divisional hospitals with 170 beds was completed, while the progress of work in respect of 6 other hospitals was at various stages of completion. About 55 per cent of the work in respect of the Dental College at Dacca and about 25 per cent of the work in respect of increasing the bed-strength of the Mental Hospital at Pabna was completed.

11.11 In West Pakistan, a new pediatric surgery ward with 20 beds and an orthopædic ward with 25 beds, were established in the Jinnah Central Hospital at Karachi. At the Civil Hospital, Karachi, an air-conditioned burns and recovery ward and modern labour rooms were completed and new paying wards were provided with furniture. The construction of quarters for class IV employees of the Civil Hospital, Karachi, was nearing completion.

11.12 Three radio-isotopes centres were established, one each at the Medical College Hospital, Dacca (East Pakistan), the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi and the Mayo Hospital, Lahore (West Pakistan) with the assistance of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. Improvements were made in the Sandeman Hospital, Quetta, the B.V. Hospital, Bahawalpur, the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, and the Central Hospital, the Mayo Hospital, the Lady Willingdon Hospital, and the De Montmorancy College of Dentistry at Lahore. Work on the mental hospital at Mansehra was nearing completion. Minor works at the mental hospital at Lahore were completed. The work relating to the improvement of the mental hospital at Hyderabad was taken in hand. About 80 percent of the work in respect of the new out-patients department, physiotherapy centre, blood bank, cold storage, sterilisation and air-conditioning units at the Jinnah Central Hospital was completed, Preliminary work relating to the establishment of the 750-bed hospital at Islamabad was taken up.

Rural Health

11.13 Satisfactory progress was made in the establishment of rural health centres for providing medical and health facilities to the people in rural areas. In East Pakistan, ten demonstration and field training centres were opened, 15 rural health centres started functioning and another 35 rural health centres were under construction. In West Pakistan ten demonstration and field training centres were opened, 47 rural health centres were functioning and 28 rural health centres were at various stages of construction.

Infectious Diseases

11.14 Considerable emphasis was placed on the control and eradication of infectious diseases. In East Pakistan, three 20-bed infectious diseases hospitals were established at Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet. Construction of two 100-bed infectious diseases hospitals, one each at Dacca and Chittagong, was in progress. The pilot project for the eradication of small-pox through mass vaccination which was initiated in the districts of Comilla and Faridpur, showed commendable results. In 1957, there were 5,573 casualties in the two districts but in 1961, after the completion of the project, no casualty was reported. After completion of the mass vaccination drive throughout East Pakistan, a survey and assessment of the vaccination programme was undertaken with encouraging results. Production of dry vaccine was started at the Public Health Laboratory at Dacca.

11.15 A 20-bed leprosy clinic was opened on the premises of the Mitford Medical College, Dacca. Construction of two leprosy clinics, one each at Sylhet and Nilphamari (Rangpur) progressed satisfactorily. So also did the work relating to the two leprosy rehabilitation centres, one each at Sylhet and Rangpur, and the construction of two skin and V.D. clinics, one each at Rajshahi and Chittagong.

11.16 In West Pakistan, a trachoma control project was started at Khairabad, Lulliani, Korangi, Tandojam and Pishin during the year 1962/63, with the assistance of WHO/UNICEF ; 20,378 patients were examined. Expansion of the Manghopir Leper Hospital, Karachi was in progress. A site was selected near the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi for setting up a leprosy clinic.

Research and Training

11.17 In the field of training and medical research the progress was satisfactory ; 342 persons were sent abroad for higher medical and auxiliary training under the auspices of WHO/UNICEF/AID/Colombo Plan. In East Pakistan, the work on two nurses training centres, one each at Rajshahi and Chittagong, and a training centre for lady health visitors at Rajshahi, was completed. Another training centre for lady health visitors at Barisal was nearing completion. The training centres for health technicians at Rajshahi and Chittagong made about 33 per cent and 20 per cent progress respectively. A cholera research laboratory and a public health Institute were set up at Dacca.

11.18 In West Pakistan, two training centres for health technicians, one each at Bahawalpur and Quetta, were established. A new training centre for lady health visitors was set up at Quetta. The existing centres for lady health visitors at Hyderabad and Peshawar were improved and expanded. The Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Lahore was further expanded; this included setting up of a research unit at the institute by the Maryland State University for the study of various public health problems in the country. Buildings were acquired for the expansion and modernisation of the Public Health Nursing School at Lahore. A School of Medical Technology was set up at the premises of Bureau of Laboratories, Karachi. Construction of a post-graduate medical centre at Karachi was nearing completion. A National Health Laboratory was being established at Islamabad.

Family Planning

11.19 The family planning programmes received an increasing measure of attention. During the period under review, 938 clinics were opened in East Pakistan and 1,032 clinics were set up in West Pakistan ; 902 doctors, 3,224 V-AID workers/Ansars*, and 1,191 Basic Democrats and union council secretaries were trained in family planning. Two medical social research projects were started, one each at Lahore and Dacca, with the assistance of the Population Council of New York. Four films were produced on family planning.

11.20. A National Institute of Family Planning was set up at Karachi for purposes of research and training. A Family Planning Council of Pakistan was constituted under which two family planning boards were being set up by the two provincial governments. Seven persons were sent to U. S. A., for higher training in demography, statistics, and maternity and child health education.

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* A voluntary organisation of Helpers raised through Government initiative and patronage in East Pakistan for rendering assistance in social welfare and community development work and in the maintenance of law and order.

11.21 In East Pakistan, construction of three maternity and child welfare centres was completed while another such centre was in its final stage of completion. In West Pakistan construction of three child welfare centres was completed.

11.22 A Directorate was created in the Ministry of Health for a country-wide survey on nutritional status. Training of personnel for the dietary, the biochemical, and the clinical groups was completed. The first round of the nutrition survey was completed in 13 out of 17 districts of East Pakistan, covering 2,033 households with a population of 12,417 persons. The nutrition survey, conducted in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, covered 270 families with the assistance of FAO/WHO/UNICEF and the National Institute of Health, Bathesda, U. S. A.

11.23 In Health Education, School Health and Vital Statistics Programme, work on 4 school health clinics was nearing completion and the selection of sites for another 4 clinics was being finalised in East Pakistan. In all, 15 school health service units were established in West Pakistan. Work on the school health clinic at Rawalpindi was in progress. Under the Central Government Health Programme, production of health education reading materials, films, health campaigns and in-service training, progressed satisfactorily. The Bio-statistics Section of the Ministry of Health was organised and strengthened with qualified staff.

11.24 The progress in the frontier regions and northern areas was satisfactory. Hospitals were being set up at Mir Ali Wana, Loi Agra, Samana, Dogra, Picquat (Khyber Agency), Timargarh (Dir State), Tiraza, Dattakhel, Lowra Maina, Spin and Nawokilli. The construction of a 50-bed hospital, 12 dispensaries and 2 rural health centres with 6 sub-centres was in progress in northern areas and Dir State.

11.25 During the period under review, increase in the number of doctors exceeded the Plan target while increase in the number of nurses and hospital beds was about 66 per cent and 50 per cent of the Plan targets respectively. Three new medical colleges were started, one each at Dacca, Sylhet and Mymensingh. The existing medical colleges at Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Lahore, Multan and Karachi were improved and expanded. The number of lady health visitors increased from 500 to 600. The number of family planning centres in the country rose to 1970 : 938 in East Pakistan and 1,032 in West Pakistan. The entire population of East Pakistan and a sizeable population of West Pakistan were vaccinated against small-pox. A detailed picture in respect of the physical targets and achievements is presented in Table 11.1 (Statistical Appendix).

Financial Cost

11.26 The cost of development in the health and medical services sector amounted to Rs. 170·0 million *i.e.*, 75 per cent of the financial allocation of Rs. 221·9 million for the period under review. The total Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 370 million. A balance of Rs. 200·0 million would thus be available for the remaining two years of the Plan period. A detailed picture is presented in Tables 11.2.A and 11.2.B (Statistical Appendix).

11.27 The progress in the health and medical services sector during the period under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Plan implementation was hampered by several drawbacks, such as administrative delays, delays arising out of decentralisation and transfer of projects from the Central to the Provincial Governments and scarcity of technical personnel. An increasing measure of attention is now being given to the streamlining of the planning and implementation machinery and it is hoped that the pace of progress will improve in the next two years. As the development programmes gather momentum, the Plan objectives in this sector are likely to be achieved by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 12

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

12.1 Social welfare activities have existed for ages in one form or another in the social and religious structure of communities in the country. The approach has, however, been philanthrophic and the prevailing attitude while helping the needy, the less fortunate, the maladjusted and the handicapped has been that of sympathy and charity. This spontaneous outpouring of private and government assistance in the form of aid to the poor, the needy and the handicapped is to be replaced by sustained and planned assistance for the solution of immediate as well as long range social problems. It is necessary to yoke enthusiasm with organisation and mass participation with trained guidance.

Plan Objectives

12.2 For sound economic, social and political development, the Plan envisaged creation of the social welfare services, which would help the nation in reducing mass ignorance, poverty, lack of skills, ill-health, morbidity, bad housing, unemployment and under-employment. Some of these problems stem from rapid industrialisation and related economic changes which cause maladjustment of individuals and groups to new conditions, social unrest, weakening of family ties, floating population, lack of social recognition and a craving for new status and quick satisfactions.

12.3 The principal aims in the social welfare services sector are to strengthen community life by helping the people to develop their capacities and initiative and mobilise their own resources to meet the felt needs of the community, and to provide guidance and assistance to individuals and families for their adjustment to the environment. Previously pursued by various philanthropic and private agencies and within some government offices in piecemeal fashion, the social welfare programme was made an integral part of the First Five-Year Plan to offset the social repercussions of rapid economic and technological developments. The programme could not make much headway due to lack of appropriate administrative arrangements, paucity of funds and paucity of trained social workers.

12.4 The Second Plan envisaged establishment of Directorates of Social Welfare under the Central and the Provincial Governments ; appointment of social welfare workers to institutions of Basic Democracies for organization, co-ordination and supervision of social service programmes ; establishment of two additional schools of social work, one in each Province, and training of 1,100 social workers (400 university graduates and 700 auxiliary workers) ; initiation of degree courses in social work in ten colleges and opening of ninety-eight community projects in urban areas ; establishment of forty-seven medical social service projects in urban areas ; grants-in-aid to three hundred voluntary social service agencies ; opening of five family assistance centres, fifteen multi-purpose centres, three homes and three day care centres for children ; establishment of three research units in the Directorates of Social Welfare under the Central and Provincial Governments ; establishment of ten youth hostels, twenty work camps and twenty recreational centres for children ; establishment of fifty-four demonstration-*cum*-experimentation projects covering various aspects of delinquency (mostly for juveniles) and rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped such as the deaf, dumb, blind, abandoned or neglected children, and destitute women.

12.5 The Plan provided for nine sub-sectoral programmes which covered 45 specific schemes of which 13 schemes related to East Pakistan, 9 to West Pakistan and 23 to the Central Government. In pursuance of the New Constitution, social welfare activity was transferred on 31st May, 1962 from the Central Government to the Provincial Governments and with the exception of 3 schemes pertaining to the residual functions all the Central schemes were bifurcated between East and West Pakistan.

Plan Implementations

12.6 *Administration*—A Directorate of Social Welfare was established in each Province, during the period under review.

12.7 *Training*—A department of social work was established at the University of Karachi. The construction of buildings of the Dacca College of Social Welfare and of its attached hostels was completed. Degree courses in social work were introduced at the Universities of Dacca, Lahore and Karachi. Teaching of social work as an elective subject in B. A. classes was started in some colleges at Dacca and Karachi and two short-term training courses in social work were completed at Karachi.

12.8 *Urban Community Development*—30 community development projects were opened in East Pakistan and 33 in West Pakistan during the period under review. The Plan target for such projects is 40 for East Pakistan and 53 for West Pakistan.

12.9 *Medical Social Work*—In East Pakistan, out of the Plan target of 9 medical social work units, 7 units came into operation : 5 at the hospitals at Dacca and one each at the hospitals at Chittagong and Rajshahi. In West Pakistan, out of 15 medical social work units, 12 units were established.

12.10 *Family and Child Welfare*—In East Pakistan, out of the Plan target of 12 units, 3 units were established ; in West Pakistan out of 22 units 5 units were established.

12.11 *Youth Work and Recreation for Children*—In East Pakistan, out of the Plan target of 15 youth welfare centres and 5 youth hostels, 15 youth welfare centres and 2 youth hostels were built. In West Pakistan, one youth camp was organised.

12.12 *Delinquency and Probation*—In East Pakistan, out of the Plan target of 34 projects, 14 projects were started while in West Pakistan out of 12 projects 2 projects were started.

12.13 *Rehabilitative Services for the Socially and Physically Handicapped in East Pakistan*—Out of the Plan target of 6 projects, 4 projects were started ; these included a school for the deaf and dumb at Dacca and a school for the blind each at Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi. In West Pakistan, 6 projects comprising two homes for the under-privileged women (one each at Karachi and Rawalpindi) and 4 centres for the deaf and dumb and blind (one each at Quetta and Peshawar and two at Lahore) were opened.

12.14 *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies*—A sum of about Rs. 3·9 million was distributed as grant-in-aid to about 600 voluntary agencies in both East and West Pakistan. These agencies also received professional and technical consultation services from both the Provincial and the Central Councils of Social Welfare. To improve the working of the grant-receiving agencies, the West Pakistan Council of Social Welfare organized 7 orientation courses for 350 voluntary social workers at Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Multan and Lyallpur.

12.15 *Social Research*—A sample survey of destitute persons was conducted at Karachi and Lahore (West Pakistan) and at Dacca (East Pakistan). Another sample survey of under-privileged women was conducted at Narayanganj (East Pakistan).

12.16 *Social Services under Basic Democracies*—The newly set up Basic Democracies Department could not formulate any social welfare scheme during the period under review.

Financial Cost

12.17 The Plan envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 82·5 million in the social welfare services sector but the budgetary provision for the period under review amounted to only Rs. 18·6 million. This was mainly due to the fact that priority demands from some other sectors like Agriculture and Industries had to be accommodated. Moreover, no budgetary provision was made against a sum of Rs. 35 million allocated for social service under Basic Democracies since no schemes were formulated by the agencies concerned. Details are presented in Tables 12.1.A. and 12.1.B. (Statistical Appendix).

12.18 The cost of development during the period under review amounted to Rs. 13·4 million, *i.e.* about 75 per cent of the budgetary provision. The shortfall was mainly due to decentralization of the social welfare services, delay in the transfer of projects from the Central to the Provincial Governments and slow implementation of some of the schemes. The Central allocation of funds could not be utilized, particularly in West Pakistan, for want of an effective administrative machinery to cope with the additional work.

Evaluation

12.19 Broadly speaking, the progress of the programme was satisfactory, but many results were intangible and difficult to assess. A definite healthy change has, however, been observed in the attitudes of individuals, families and communities under the impact of the social welfare programme. This change is manifest in their increasing willingness to co-operate, assume social responsibility, take initiative and organize projects to meet social needs on a self-help basis. Consequently social welfare services programmes have acquired a more stable base for progress and it is hoped that as the tempo of social welfare activities gains momentum, the Plan targets will be reached by the end of the Plan period.

Chapter 13

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

13.1 The country is faced by a chronic surplus of manpower and critical scarcities of skills in occupations of central importance for development. On the one hand, there are not enough scientists and engineers to meet the growing demands of modern technology; the growth of the Government is placing a heavy strain on the supply of high quality of executive and administrative talent ; industry of all types is taxing the technical and managerial capacity of the country very heavily ; skilled industrial manpower requirements cannot be met without far more extensive vocational and apprenticeship programmes in schools and industrial plants across the country ; and the demand for health personnel far exceeds the supply. On the other hand, the growth of unemployment among educated but nontechnical people, the prevalence of illiteracy among the labour force, a weak and divided labour movement, and the critical lack of adequate employment information and systematic labour market analysis present serious problems.

Plan Objectives

13.2 The broad objectives in the manpower and employment sector are to produce workers with the needed skills at the right time and place for successive stages of development ; to prevent wastage of skill, experience and education ; to develop means of channelling surplus manpower into useful work ; to raise the level of employment ; to conserve and develop the efficiency of the labour force by vigorous enforcement of standards of safety and working conditions ; and to build the foundation for sound and constructive labour relations.

13.3 An important goal of the Plan is to produce employment opportunities for new entrants to the labour force and to reduce the backlog of unemployment. The Plan proposes a broad programme of manpower development and use, improvement and better enforcement of labour standards, improvement of labour-management relations, modest beginnings of social insurance, and basic fact-finding and research to support planning and administration.

Performance

13.4 In the Central programme, the construction of buildings for skilled labour training centres in Karachi and Dacca was completed with the aid of S.E.A.T.O. and U.S. A.I.D. Each of these centres would have an annual intake capacity of 450 trainees and impart training in mechanical, electrical and wood working trades besides providing facilities for training 50 instructors per year.

Substantial progress was made on the project relating to management development and training of supervisors and instructors in East Pakistan ; it was undertaken with the assistance of U.N. Special Fund and International Labour Organization and included the Instructor Training Centre at Chittagong, the Management Development Centre at Dacca and the Diesel Training Centre at Narayanganj. The project aimed at raising the standards of industrial management and improving the efficiency of industrial operations through supply of a trained labour force.

Training

13.5 The construction of buildings for the Instructor Training Centre at Chittagong and the Management Development Centre at Dacca was completed. The Instructor Training at Chittagong has started functioning in the newly constructed building with 100 trainees on roll but ultimately it will provide training facilities for 330 workers for mechanical industries besides conducting courses for 50 instructors every year. Several successful courses were organized by the Management Development Centre at Dacca on management development (including productivity improvement), training of managers and supervisors, and on labour-management relations. An increasing number of industries were showing interest in the training programmes and sent their managers and supervisors to participate.

13.6 The Marine Diesel Training Centre at Narayanganj has started regular courses at different levels to meet the increasing demand, mainly of the inland water transport services, for trained drivers, mechanics, diesel artificers, instructors and supervisors. The Centre is designed to provide courses for 380 trainees annually. The construction of the building is still in progress.

13.7 The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide Rs. 2·5 million in foreign exchange to meet the cost of tools and equipment for establishing two Technical Training Centres for skilled workers with a seating capacity of 240, one each at Lahore (Moghalpura) and Dacca. The Centres would, in particular, meet the requirements of skilled tradesmen for the railways and heavy industry. Construction of buildings for these Centres has not yet been started. The U.N. Special Fund has agreed to provide Rs. 600,000 in foreign exchange for the West Pakistan Management Development and Instructor Training Centre at Hyderabad, and the Management Development Centre and the Apprenticeship Training unit at Karachi. The scheme envisages an integrated programme of training in management, productivity improvement, labour relations and industrial training. The project could not make any headway because of delay in finalising the arrangements for foreign assistance.

13.8 Plans were finalized to start work in 1962/63 on the renovation of buildings for the existing Technical Training Centre at Peshawar, and new Centres at Multan and Rajshahi, but no progress was made during the period under review. A training institute, established at Karachi to provide training facilities to persons seeking employment as seamen, has started functioning with its first batch of 60 trainees.

13.9 Negotiations were commenced in 1960/61 for obtaining technical assistance from the U.N. Special Fund and the ILO for a Manpower Planning Project to undertake a broad programme for development and utilization of human resources in relation to the economic development programme, as recommended in the Plan, and to assist the National Manpower Council, constituted in February 1962, in developing the work programme of its related bodies and supporting directorate and in establishing an effective manpower assessment and planning organization in the Planning Commission. These negotiations have now been finalised.

Labour Welfare

13.10 In East Pakistan, several labour welfare centres were established at Tejgaon, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Ashuganj, Chittagong, Sharisabari and Khulna. Eleven additional labour welfare centres are being established ; land has been acquired for all these centres and construction of buildings for the centres at Khulna and Bogra has been completed. A Welfare Division was started at Srimangal (Sylhet) to provide welfare facilities to about 87,000 workers employed in tea plantations. While the construction of its buildings was in progress, the Division started functioning in a partially rented building. Construction of the Seamen's hostel at Chittagong, with living accommodation for 250 seamen, was progressing satisfactorily.

13.11 The Provincial conciliation machinery and the Factories Directorate were strengthened, which made it possible to inspect factories more frequently, to provide guidance to employers on safety protection and welfare in work places, and to take effective measures to reduce considerable loss of man-hours arising out of accidents and occupational diseases. Seven films were produced on industrial welfare and industrial relations. An Industrial Relations Institute was established in 1961/62 to provide training to trade union workers and labour officers in labour laws and practices.

13.12 The new laws enacted during the period under review in pursuance of the Revised Labour Policy announced by the Government in February, 1959, included the Coal Mines (Fixation of Wages) Ordinance, 1960 ; the Road Transport Worker's Ordinance, 1961 ; the Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1961 ; the Tea

Plantations Labour Ordinance, 1962 ; the Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1962; and the Employee's Social Insurance Ordinance, 1962.

Collection of Data

13.13 There are no adequate and consistent statistical series available on labour force and employment for analysis of changes in trends. The interim figures released by the Office of the Population Census Commissioner indicate that the proportion of the people participating in the labour force in 1961 was 33·2 per cent in East Pakistan, 31·8 per cent in West Pakistan, and 32·6 per cent in the country as a whole as compared to the uniform percentage of 30·7 in 1951 for the two provinces and the country as a whole. No perceptible improvement has occured in the facilities for programme analysis, labour research and collection of essential manpower information. Of the several special surveys envisaged in the Plan, only a survey of the staffing pattern was made by the Labour and Social Welfare Division but the data have not yet been compiled.

Evaluation

13.14 The implementation of schemes was generally slow because of lack of adequate initiative and drive on the part of the executing agencies and also because of delays arising out of the transfer of certain schemes from the Central to the Provincial Governments. Some schemes could not progress because of delay in the finalisation of agreements with the aid-giving agencies as in the case of the Pak-German Skilled Labour Training Centres and the Management Development Centres. It is hoped that as administrative and organizational deficiencies and the present scarcity of trained personnel are removed, the pace of development will improve during the remaining two years of the Plan.

Financial Cost

13.15 As regards the cost of development, a sum of Rs. 32·1 million was allocated for the manpower and employment sector ; of this amount, about Rs. 16·7 million were spent: about Rs. 12 million under the Central programme and about Rs. 4·7 million in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, the allocation of Rs. 200,000 for the year 1960/61 remained unutilized. Of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 35 million for the manpower and employment sector, a balance of Rs. 18·3 million (56 per cent) will be available to meet the cost of development during the remaining two years of the Plan period. Detailed particulars are presented in Tables 13.1.A and 13.1.B (Statistical Appendix).

13.16 The pace of development during the period under review was generally satisfactory. The past trend of implementation indicates that with concerted efforts on the part of the executing agencies, the targets will be realized in this sector by the end of the Plan period.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

2.1 NATIONAL PRODUCT ESTIMATES AT CONSTANT (1959/60) PRICES

(Rs. Million)

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Provisional	1963/64 (Preliminary estimates)	1964/65 (Forecasts)	Volume-index 1964/65 (1959/60 =100)
Industrial origin of gross domestic product :							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	15,200	15,610	16,540	16,160	16,900	17,300	114
Mining	90	100	110	120	130	140	156
Manufacturing, large-scale ..	2,010	2,160	2,390	2,680	2,950	3,220	160
Manufacturing, small-scale ..	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	2,050	117
Construction	1,150	1,230	1,480	1,770	2,100	2,350	204
Transport, Communications ..	1,450	1,510	1,630	1,720	1,820	1,930	133
Electricity, Gas, water	150	160	200	220	240	270	180
Wholesale, retail trade	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,250	3,400	3,550	131
Banking, insurance	150	180	200	220	240	260	173
Public administration, defence ..	1,400	1,480	1,510	1,660	1,740	1,800	130
Ownership of dwellings ..	3,470	3,580	3,700	3,820	3,940	4,060	117
Other Services	2,500	2,540	2,610	2,720	2,800	2,880	118
Gross domestic product, factor cost	32,020	33,250	35,320	36,240	38,210	39,810	124
Net factor income from abroad ..	—30	—30	—40	—60	—70	—80	—80
Gross national product, factor cost	31,990	33,220	35,280	36,180	38,140	39,730	124
Plus indirect taxes	1,330	1,580	1,700	1,810	1,960	2,120	..
Less subsidies	40	60	50	40	60	80	..
Gross national product at market prices	33,280	34,740	36,930	37,950	40,040	41,770	125

2.2 NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT CONSTANT (1959/60) PRICES

(Rs. Million)

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 (estimate)	1964/65 (projected)	Index 1959/60) =100)
Consumption expenditure	30,670	33,350	34,640	34,660	36,490	37,760	124
Gross domestic investment	3,430	3,420	4,330	5,410	6,430	7,360	214
Total domestic expenditure	34,100	36,770	38,970	40,007	4,292	4,512	133
Exports	2,080	1,570	1,910	2,430	2,560	2,680	129
Total national resources	36,180	38,340	40,880	42,500	45,480	47,800	133
Of which :							
Imports	2,900	3,600	3,950	4,550	5,440	6,030	208
Gross national product, market prices	33,280	34,740	36,930	37,950	40,000	41,770	125

2·3 NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Million)

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Consumption expenditure	*30,670*	*33,700*	*35,820*	*36,130*
Private consumption	27,530	30,420	32,410	32,170
Public consumption	2,900	3,030	3,130	3,630
Govt. non-investment development expenditure ..	240	250	280	330
Gross domestic fixed investment	*3,000*	*3,290*	*3,440*	*5,310*
Private monetized investment	890	1,060	1,580	1,710
Private non-monetized investment	400	400	450	430
Public investment under 2nd Plan	1,710	1,730	2,060	2,370
Rural Works Programme	..	..	..	100
Indus Basin Replacement Works	..	100	350	700
Changes in stocks	*430*	*170*	*40*	*320*
Total domestic expenditure	34,100	3,7160	40,300	41,760
Exports	2,080	2,296	2,380	2,750
Total national resources	36,180	39,456	42,680	44,510
of which :				
Imports	*2,900*	*3,790*	*3,980*	*4,790*
Development imports	1,560	1,970	2,280	2,700
Non-Development imports	940	1,320	1,370	1,380
P. L. 480-imports	370	500	330	710
Gross national product market prices	*33,280*	*35,660*	*38,700*	*39,720*

3.1 REVISED FINANCING OF THE SECOND PLAN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. Million)

	Plan target	Revised	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Domestic Resources* :							
(i) Revenue surplus ..	3,670	3,726	515	678	553	930	1,050
(ii) Net Capital receipts ..	1,600	1,579	280	372	327	270	330
(iii) Borrowing from banking system	..	735	145	..	140	200	250
(iv) Savings mobilized in the private sector	6,180	8,390	1,100	1,410	1,860	1,9[illegible]0	2,110
Sub-Total ..	11,450	14,430	2,040	2,460	2,880	3,330	3,740
B. *External Resources* :							
(i) Project assistance	6,500	4,170	390	560	670	1,100	1,450
(ii) Commodity Aid ..	3,500	3,320	470	440	630	830	950
(iii) Technical Assistance ..	350	360	60	70	70	80	80
(iv) Foreign private investment	600	420	90	90	80	80	80
(v) P. L. 480 counterpart funds @.	600	1,200	160	340	400	200	100
Sub-Total ..	11,550	9,470	1,170	1,500	1,850	2,290	2,660
C. *Grand Total*	23,000	23,900	3,210	3,960	4,730	5,620	6,400

@The estimates do not include an additional amount of Rs. 800 million released from P.L. 480 counterpart funds for the Works Programme.

3.2 GOVERNMENT FINANCED DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 1960/61—1964/65

(ALL PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	Plan Target	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates	Total (1960—65)	Expected % implementation of the Plan
Agriculture	2,520	308	304	298	400	490	1,800	72
Water and Power	4,140	632	769	889	1,050	1,210	4,550	110
Industries and Minerals	1,910	227	209	244	400	500	1,580	83
Transport and Communications ..	2,720	412	538	620	640	680	2,890	106
Housing and Settlements	1,890	267	286	377	400	490	1,820	96
Education	950	93	149	198	240	280	960	101
Health	370	37	70	63	100	130	400	108
Social Welfare and Manpower ..	120	4	15	11	20	20	70	58
Total ..	14,620	1,980	2,340	2,700	3,250	3,800	14,070	96

3.3 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT 1960/61—1964/65

(ALL PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	Plan Target	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates	Total 1960/65	Expected % implementation of the Plan
Development Expenditure ..	14,620	1,980	2,340	2,700	3,250	3,800	14,076	96
Financed By :								
Revenue Surplus (including Customs on Commodity Aid)	1,920	360	430	370	430	500	2,096	109
Additional Taxation	1,750	150	250	180	500	550	1,630	93
Net Capital Receipts (including Local Bodies)	1,600	280	370	330	270	330	1,579	98
Commodity Aid	3,500	470	440	630	830	950	3,320	95
PL 480 Counterpart Funds	600	160	340	400	200	100	1,200	200
Project and Technical Assistance ..	5,250	410	510	650	820	1,120	3,510	67
Borrowing from Banking System ..	..	150	..	140	200	250	735	..
Total ..	14,620	1,980	2,340	2,700	3,250	3,800	14,076	96

3.4 FINANCING OF THE GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT 1960/61—1964/65

(CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates
Development Expenditure ..	796	825	460	480	500
Financed by :					
Revenue Surplus (including Customs on Commodity Aid)	196	222	128	105	120
Additional Taxation ..	90	180	110	370	390
Net Capital Receipts (including local Bodies)	210	267	71	72	90
Commodity Aid	470	440	630	830	950
PL 480 Counterpart Funds ..	160	340	400	200	100
Project and Technical Assistance	410	510	650	820	1,120
Borrowing from Banking System	130	..	140	200	250
Less Transfer to Provinces ..	—870	—1,134	—1,669	—2,117	—2,520
Total ..	796	825	460	480	500

3.5 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT 1960/61—1964/65

(EAST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates
Development Expenditure ..	514	694	1,080	1,340	1,660
Financed by :					
Revenue Surplus	51	119	89	132	150
Additional Taxation ..	30	40	40	60	70
Net Capital Receipts (including Local Bodies)	20	47	59	48	60
Borrowing from Banking System	3	..	..	..	..
Plus Transfer from the Central Government ..	410	488	892	1,100	1,380
Total ..	514	694	1,080	1,340	1,660

3.6 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT 1960/61—1964/65

(WEST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals	1964/65 Estimates
Development Expenditure ..	670	821	1,160	1,430	1,640
Financed by :					
Revenue Surplus ..	118	87	156	193	230
Additional Taxation ..	30	30	30	70	90
Net Capital Receipts (including Local Bodies) ..	50	58	197	150	180
Borrowing from the Banking System	12	..	..	..	..
Transfer from Central Government	460	646	777	1,017	1,140
Total ..	670	821	1,160	1,430	1,640

3.7 FINANCING OF THE GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(ALL PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. *Non-Development Expenditure* :				
Defence	1,005	1,010	1,025	1,092
Administration	669	690	744	819
Development Departments ..	558	613	662	736
Debt Services	217	240	525	697
Others	305	279	357	313
Total (*A*) ..	2,754	2,832	3,313	3,657
B. *Revenue Receipts* :				
(*a*) *Tax Receipts* :				
Customs	618	732	774	820
Excise Duties	402	390	481	686
Sales Tax	464	479	511	644
Income and Corporation Tax ..	384	448	489	517
Land Revenue	242	261	148	219
Other Taxes	309	386	338	397
Sub-Total (*a*) ..	2,419	2,696	2,741	3,283
(*b*) *Non-Tax Receipts* :				
Railways and Post and Telegraph	76	32	44	46
Currency and Mint	55	56	57	52
Irrigation and Electricity ..	108	100	169	144
Other Revenues	511	529	803	1,068
Sub-Total (*b*) ..	750	717	1,073	1,310
Total (*B*) ..	3,169	3,413	3,814	4,593
C. *Revenue Surplus* (*a*) (*B—A*) ..	415	581	501	936

(*a*) Includes additional taxation, but excludes customs on Commodity Aid.

3.8 FINANCING OF THE GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNT 1960/61—1963/64

(CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. Non-Development Expenditure :				
Defence	1,005	1,010	1,025	1,092
Administration	306	298	292	326
Development Departments ..	113	103	113	123
Debt Services	183	202	259	317
Others	182	157	225	193
Total (*A*) ..	1,789	1,770	1,914	2,051
B. Revenue Receipts :				
(*a*) *Tax Receipts* :				
Customs	585	670	683	732
Excise Duties	343	339	387	584
Sales Tax	244	242	210	264
Income and Corporation Tax	324	374	255	268
Other Taxes	70	127	48	66
Sub-Total (*a*) ..	1,566	1,752	1,583	1,914
(*b*) *Non-Tax Receipts* :				
Irrigation and Electricity ..	..	..	..	..
Railways	50	..	..	..
Posts and Telegraphs ..	26	32	44	46
Currency and Mint	55	56	57	52
Other Revenues	278	235	416	520
Sub-Total (*b*) ..	409	323	517	618
Total (*B*) ..	1,975	2,075	2,100	2,532
C. *Revenue Surplus* (*a*) (*B—A*) ..	186	305	186	481

(*a*) Includes additional Taxation, but excludes Customs on Commodity Aid.

3.9 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(EAST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. Non-Development Expenditure :				
Administration	150	160	188	212
Development Departments ..	143	173	164	180
Debt Services	5	8	114	188
Others	63	49	64	56
Total (*A*) ..	361	390	530	636
B. Revenue Receipts :				
(*a*) *Tax Receipts* :				
Customs	33	62	50	47
Central Excise Duties ..	28	26	50	58
Income and Corporation Tax	24	33	127	136
Sales Tax	52	62	136	170
Land Revenue	108	145	80	145
Other Taxes	106	115	105	107
Sub-Total (*a*) ..	351	443	548	663
(*b*) *Non-Tax Receipts* :				
Irrigation	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue	91	106	111	165
Total (*B*) ..	442	549	659	828
C. Revenue Surplus (*a*) (*B—A*) ..	81	159	129	192

(*a*) Includes additional taxes.

3.10 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE NON-DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(WEST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. Non-Development Expenditure :				
Administration	213	232	264	281
Development Departments ..	302	337	385	433
Debt Services	29	30	152	192
Others	60	73	68	64
Total (*A*) ..	604	672	869	970
B. Revenue Receipts :				
(*a*) *Tax Receipts* :				
Customs	..	..	41	41
Central Excise	31	25	44	44
Income and Corporation Tax	36	41	107	113
Sales Tax	168	175	165	210
Land Revenue	134	116	68	74
Other Taxes	133	114	185	224
Sub-Total (*a*) ..	502	501	610	706
(*b*) *Non-Tax Receipts* :				
Irrigation	108	100	169	144
Other Revenues	142	188	276	383
Total (*B*) ..	752	789	1,055	1,233
C. Revenue Surplus (*a*) (*B*—*A*) ..	148	117	186	263

(*a*) Includes additional taxes.

3.11 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1960/61 TO 1963/64

(ALL PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. Capital Receipts :				
Unfunded Debt (Net) ..	101	125	124	128
Sale of PIDC Assets ..	49	16	..	..
Post & Telegraph Reserve Funds	17	18	19	19
Railways and other Reserve Funds	110	170	110	90
Borrowing from Non-Bank Sources	70	40	80	50
Other Receipts	50	100	150	140
Total (*A*) ..	397	469	383	427
B. Capital Liabilities :				
Defence Services	39	14	29	45
Foreign Debt Services ..	41	54	76	72
Others	37	29	51	40
Total (*B*) ..	117	97	156	157
C. Net Capital Receipts (*A—B*) ..	280	372	327	270

3.12 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
A. Capital Receipts :				
Unfunded Debt (Net) ..	80	101	97	100
Sale of PIDC Assets ..	49	16	..	..
Post and Telegraph Depreciation Funds	17	18	19	19
Railways and other Reserve Funds	90	170	40	40
Borrowing from non-bank sources	70	40	50	50
Total (*A*) ..	306	345	206	209
B. Capital Liabilities :				
Defence Services	39	14	29	45
Foreign Debt Repayments ..	41	54	76	72
Others	16	10	30	20
Total (*B*) ..	96	78	135	137
C. Net Capital Receipts (A—B) ..	210	267	71	72

3.13 FINANCING OF NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(EAST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
Unfunded Debt (Net)	7	8	8	8
Other Receipts	13	39	51	40
Total ..	20	47	59	48

3.14 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1960/61—1963/64

(WEST PAKISTAN)

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 Actuals	1961/62 Actuals	1962/63 Estimated Actuals	1963/64 Estimated Actuals
Unfunded Debt (Net)	14	16	19	20
Other Receipts	36	42	178	130
Total ..	50	58	197	150

4.1 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1960—65

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61 (Actual)	1961/62 (Actual)	1962/63 (Actual)	1963/64 (Estimate)	1964/65 (Projection)
Total Payments :					
Development					
Capital goods	1,240	1,310	1,630	2,150	2,350
Raw material for capital goods	470	500	500	630	800
Freight charges	140	230	200	310	370
Technical Assistance ..	60	70	70	80	80
Total Development payments ..	1,910	2,110	2,400	3,170	3,600
Non-Development :					
Consumer goods	540	430	340	430	490
Raw material for consumer goods	320	470	510	640	700
Freight charges	80	100	90	100	110
Invisibles including debt servicing	430	450	540	600	660
Total Non-Development payments	1,370	1,450	1,480	1,770	1,960
Total payments ..	3,280	3,560	3,880	4,940	5,560
Financed by :					
Own earnings :					
Exports	1,880	1,920	2,250	2,290	2,350
Invisibles	410	460	500	510	550
Project Assistance	390	560	670	1,100	1,450
Commodity Aid	470	440	630	830	950
Technical Assistance ..	60	70	70	80	80
Private foreign investment ..	90	90	80	80	80
Foreign exchange reserves ..	—60	100	—310	50	100
Other short term capital movements	40	—80	—10	..	..

Note.—(1) Information for the first three years, *viz*., 1960/61 to 1962/63 is based on the balance of payments data, published by the State Bank of Pakistan. Data relating to aided imports and private foreign investment is adjusted on the basis of estimates of the Economic Affairs Division.

(2) Estimates for 1963/64 and 1964/65 represent the projections of the Planning Commission prepared in consultation with Economic Affairs Division where necessary.

(3) The estimates of imports in the above table reflect the payment for imports which will be somewhat higher than the corresponding physical imports as shown in ' Trade Statistics ' published by the Central Statistical Office. The difference is mainly due to the time lag between payments for aided-imports and their actual arrival.

(4) PL 480 and Indus Basin imports are excluded. These are indicated below. The estimates for 1963/64 and 1964/65 are Planning Commission's projections.

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Indus Imports ..	60	170	300	400	450
PL 480 Imports					
(Title I) ..	490	320	630	600	700
(Titles II & III)..	10	10	80	..	..

42 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS DURING 1960—64

(Rs. Million)

Items	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 Estimates	Total 1960-64	Plan Target for 5 years
	Actuals					
Raw Cotton	195	163	401	350	1,109	1,100
Cotton manufactures	122	50	92	125	389	800
Raw Jute	872	870	848	820	3,410	4,100
Jute manufactures	320	339	317	350	1,326	1,600
Hides and skins	74	90	81	60	305	350
Wool	83	87	91	85	346	400
Rice	54	112	125	120	411	1,500
Miscellaneous exports	204	254	326	380	1,164	
Invisibles	408	464	500	510	1,882	1,400
Total	2,332	2,429	2,781	2,800	10,342	11,250
Adjust for freight element double counted in recorded export figures	—49	—45	—34	..	128	..
	2,283	2,384	2,747	2,800	10,214	..

Note.—Data in the above table is based on recorded receipts from exports as published by the State Bank of Pakistan. Recorded receipts are on a mixed c & f and f.o.b. basis. The freight element double counted in these figures has therefore been adjusted.

4.3 OWN FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FOR DEVELOPMENT FINANCING DURING 1960/61—1964/65

(Rs. Million)

Year		Total Foreign Exchange Earnings	Non-development imports (a)	Own earnings for development	Own earnings for development after adjustments (b)
1960/61	..	2,290	1,370	920	900
1961/62	..	2,380	1,450	930	950
1962/63	..	2,750	1,480	1,270	950
1963/64	..	2,800	1,770	1,030	1,080
1964/65	..	2,900	1,960	940	1,040
Total	..	13,120	8,030	5,090	4,920
Annual average	..	2,620	1,600	1,020	980

(a) including invisibles and interests payments.

(b) Adjusted to changes in Foreign Exchange reserves and other short-term capital movements.

4.4 MAIN ITEMS OF COMMODITY IMPORTS C.I.F. BY BROAD CATEGORIES 1960—1963

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
1. Consumer Goods :			
(*a*) Food : PL 480	420	160	480
Other..	210	240	20
(*b*) Petroleum products	140	100	70
(*c*) Medicinal, pharmaceutical products and toilet articles ..	100	80	90
(*d*) All other consumer goods ..	90	150	270
Total ..	1,060	730	930
2. Raw materials for consumer goods :			
(*a*) Dyeing, tanning material ..	60	60	60
(*b*) Textile fibres	40	50	60
(*c*) Inedible animal and vegetable matter	20	20	20
(*d*) Oils and fats : PL 480 ..	60	120	170
Other	20	..	20
(*e*) Other raw materials consumer goods : PL 480	10	40	40
Other	190	160	140
Total ..	400	450	510
3. Raw material for capital goods :			
(*a*) Crude minerals, ores	10	10	20
(*b*) Coal, coke, lubricants and fuels..	220	200	200
(*c*) Inorganic chemicals	50	40	40
(*d*) Rubber tyres, tubes	30	20	40
(*e*) Iron and steel, unworked ..	110	110	100
(*f*) Non-ferrous metals, unworked ..	30	20	30
(*g*) Others	60	70	50
Total ..	510	470	480

4. Capital goods :			
(*a*) Steel, shaped	250	270	300
(*b*) Non-ferrous metals, shaped ..	30	40	30
(*c*) Finished structural parts ..	70	80	100
(*d*) Machinery, transport equipment	830	1,030	1,420
(*e*) Others	30	40	50
Total ..	1,210	1,460	1,900
	3,180	3,110	3,820

Note.—Figures in the above table represent physical imports as recorded by the Central Statistical Office as distinguished from payments for imports reflected in Table 4.1. Besides, these include PL 480 imports which are excluded from Table 4.1.

4.5 PL 480 COMMODITY IMPORTS

(Rs. Million)

Commodities	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Wheat	384	156	457
Cotton	8	26	13
Soyabean and cotton seed oil ..	55	118	168
Tobacco	5	..	12
Other Commodities	51	23	41
Total ..	503	323	691

Source : Economic Affairs Division.

4.6 FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. Million)

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 Estimates
A. Development Expenditure ..	3,210	3,960	4,730	5,600
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure	1,910	2,110	2,400	3,170
(*i*) From own licensing ..	*1,370*	*1,390*	*1,580*	*1,910*
— Cash licensing (*a*) ..	1,280	1,320	1,500	1,830
— Bonus Vouchers	*90*	*70*	*80*	*80*
(*ii*) From other external resources	*540*	*720*	*820*	*1,260*
— Project assistance ..	390	560	670	1,100
— Technical assistance ..	60	70	70	80
— Foreign privete investment	90	90	80	80
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B : A as %)	60	53	51	57

(*a*) The figures shown against cash licensing include imports made under Commodity Assistance.

5.1 AGRICULTURE : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major Crops	Base Period	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Plan Target in %	Percentage increase-over 1959/60 1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Food grains (000 tons)	13,189	15,412	15,867	15,249	21	16·7	20·3	15·0
Rice (cleaned)	8,341	10,533	10,575	9,808	22	26·3	26·8	17·6
Wheat	3,703	3,786	4,064	4,148	17	2·2	9·7	12·0
Maize	470	439	487	486	45	—6·6	3·6	3·4
Other	675	654	741	807	11	—3·1	9·8	19·6
Fibres (000 Bales)								
Jute	6,000	5,626	6,969	5,145	22	—6·2	16·2	—14·2
Cotton	1,666	1,711	1,840	1,993	38	2·7	10·4	19·6
Other Crops								
Sugarcane (000 tons)	15,430	15,412	18,548	22,897	35	—0·12	20·2	48·4
Tea (million lbs.)..	54·2	42·0	58·8	52·0	18	—22·7	8·3	—4·2
Tobacco (Million lbs.)	223·0	189·5	224·8	224·2	14	—15·0	0·8	0·5
Fish (000 tons)	290*	304·2*	319*	331*	24	4·8	10·0	14·1

*Production based on the calendar years 1959 to 1962.

5.2.A AGRICULTURE : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63		1963-65 Balance
		Allocation	Utilization	
Manures and Fertilizer	420·0	94·4	106·7	313·3
Plant Protection	331·0	128·3	90·5	240·5
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	161·0	106·0	79·9	81·1
Mechanization	70·0	63·8	57·3	12·7
Agricultural Education and Research	183·0	66·7	55·5	127·5
Colonization	136·0	69·8	48·0	88·0
Foodgrain Storage	185·0	124·8	65·1	119·9
Forestry	159·0	75·7	58·5	100·5
Co-operatives and Rural Credit	30·0	85·8	68·7	—38·7
V-AID/Rural Development through Basic Democracies	200·0	123·6	102·6	97·4
Miscellaneous including other sub-sectors	640·0	327·7	177·2	462·8
	2,515·0	1,266·6	910·0	1,605·0

5.2.B AGRICULTURE : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63			1963-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Allocation	Plan Target	Plan Target
Manures and Fertilizer	16·7	22·4	113	25·4	74·6
Plant Protection	13·2	38·7	71	27·3	72·7
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	6·4	65·8	75	49·7	50·3
Mechanization	2·8	91·0	90	81·9	18·1
Agricultural Education and Reserach	7·3	36·4	83	30·4	69·6
Colonization	5·4	51·3	69	35·3	64·7
Foodgrain Storage	7·3	67·4	52	35·2	64·8
Forestry	6·3	47·7	77	36·8	63·2
Co-operatives and Rural Credit ..	1·2	286·0	80	229·0	..
V-AID/Rural Development through Basic Democracies	7·9	61·8	83	51·3	48·7
Other sub-sector including miscellaneous items	25·4	50·4	54·9	27·7	72·3
Total ..	100·0	50·2	75	36	64

6.1.A MANUFACTURING: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCED SECTOR

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63		1963-65 Balance
		Allocation	Utilization	
Manufacturing	1,460·0	617·0	525·6	934·4
Industrial Estates	100·0	27·6	34·0	66·0
Manufacturing Industries ..	1,076·0	451·3	380·4	695·6
Sugar	..	40·6	32·5	..
Jute	..	71·2	43·1	..
Chemicals and Fertilizers ..	..	246·2	232·6	..
Steel	..	43·0	30·0	..
Pulp, paper and board ..	..	24·0	21·9	..
Cement	..	5·2	4·4	..
Ship building and repairs ..	..	8·3	9·8	..
Miscellaneous projects ..	..	12·8	9·5	..
Small Industries promotional schemes	284·0	138·1	111·2	172·8

6.1.B MANUFACTURING : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT-FINANCED SECTOR

(Percentages)

		1960/61—1962/63			1963—65 Balance
Sub-sector	Plan Target	Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Manufacturing ..	76·4	42·2	85·0	36·0	64·0
Industrial Estates ..	5·2	27·6	123·2	34·0	66·0
Manufacturing Industries	56·3	47·7	85·0	35·0	65·0
Sugar	..	..	80·0	..	..
Jute	..	..	60·5	..	..
Chemicals and Fertilizers	..	..	97·2	..	..
Steel	..	..	69·8	..	..
Pulp, paper and board	..	..	91·2	..	..
Cement	..	..	84·6	..	..
Ship building and repairs	..	..	118·4	..	..
Miscellaneous Projects	..	..	74·2	..	..
Small industries promotional schemes	14·9	52·3	80·5	39·1	60·9

6.2 INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT SANCTIONED IN PRIVATE SECTOR FOR LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES JULY, 1960 TO JUNE 1963

(Rs. Million)

Year	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			Total		
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total
1960/61	85·5	89·7	175·2	343·0	465·2	808·2	428·5	554·9	983·4
1961/62	231·7	213·3	445·0	359·4	449·8	809·2	591·1	663·1	1,254·2
1962/63 (Provisional)	145·3	172·0	317·3	247·8	258·2	506·0	393·1	430·2	823·3
Grand Total ..	462·5	475·0	937·4	950·2	1,173·2	2,123·4	1,412·7	1,648·2	3,060·9

6.3 MINING AND MANUFACTURING : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major Products		Production				%Change over 1959/60 output			
		1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Plan Production	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	Thousand Tons								
White sugar ..	.. ..	150	110	181	271	100·0	—26·1	20·7	80·6
Vegetable ghee ..	.. ..	22	40·2	54	69·8	127·3	82·7	145·4	217·3
Jute goods ..	.. ..	250	249	271	298	52·0	—0·4	8·4	19·3
Paper and board ..	.. ..	53	72	82	78·1	98·1	35·8	54·7	47·3
Ammonium Sulphate	.. ..	42	46·2	51·7	52·3	..	..	..	..
Ammonium Nitrate	.. ..	..	..	9·3	64·3	..	..	..	..
Urea ..	.. ..	..	..	17·8	99·7	..	..	..	..
Superphosphate ..	.. ..	1·5	8·8	7·9	6·1	1,200·0	486·7	426·7	306·6
Cement ..	.. ..	1,050	1,142	1,287	1,442	185·7	8·8	22·6	37·3
Soda ash ..	.. ..	25	26·6	30·0	32	196·0	6·4	20·0	28·0
Cotton yarn ..	Million lbs. ..	380	408	423	430	36·8	7·4	11·3	15·8
Cigarettes ..	Million ..	9,000	10,883	13,262	14,560	66·6	20·9	47·3	61·8
Coal ..	.. Thousand tons	723	855	878	900	..	18·2	21·4	24·4
Natural gas ..	Millon c. f. t.	25,750	31,980	38,790	44,630	..	24	50·6	73·3

6.4.A MINING : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT-FINANCED SECTOR

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63 Allocation	1960/61-1962/63 Utilization	1963—65 Balance
Mining	*450·0*	*179·0*	*151·0*	*299·0*
Expansion of geological survey activities including buildings ..	30·0	18·1	20·3	9·7
Oil and Gas prospecting ..	220·0	83·1	80·3	139·7
U.N. Assisted mineral exploration project	9·0	13·9	5·6	3·4
Coal production including Peat..	88·0	38·6	31·3	56·7
Natural Gas Transmission and distribution	88·0	15·5	8·3	79·7
Training and Technical Services	8·0	5·0	0·7	7·3
Other Projects	7·0	4·9	4·5	2·5

6

6.4.B MINING : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT-FINANCED SECTOR

(Percentages)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63 Budget / Plan Target	Utilization / Budget	Utilization / Plan Target	1963-65 Balance / Plan Target
Mining	*23·6*	*39·9*	*84·4*	*33·2*	*66·8*
Expansion of geological survey activities including buildings ..	1·6	60·3	112·1	67·0	33·0
Oil and Gas Prospecting ..	11·5	37·7	96·6	36·5	63·5
U.N. assisted mineral exploration project	0·5	154·4	40·2	62·2	37·8
Coal production including peat ..	3·7	43·8	81·0	35·5	64·5
Natural Gas Transmission and distribution	..	17·6	53·5	9·4	90·6
Training and Technical services ..	6·3	62·5	14·0	8·7	91·3
Other Projects	..	70·0	99·8	64·3	35·7

7.1 WATER AND POWER : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Items	Plan Target	Achievements				Percentage of Target achieved
		1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1960-63	
Power :						
(*a*) Hydel (*b*) Thermal } Gerne-ration	Addl. 565,000 Kw	51,160	146,000	13,800	210,960	37
(*c*) Transmission lines	Additional 7,700 circuit miles	1,600	2,300	1,000	4,900	64
Irrigation :						
(*a*) New area brought under irrigation	2,445,000 acres.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	350,000	14
(*b*) Area improved through irrigation ..	7,112,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,900,000	27

7.2.A WATER AND POWER : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63		1963—65
		Allocation	Utilization	Balance
Water :	*2,605·7*	..	*1,407·6*	*1,198·1*
Multipurpose development ..	**736·0**	..	**221·4**	**514·6**
Drainage, reclamation and tube-wells	**426·7**	...	**92·2**	**334·5**
Flood regulation	477·3	..	264·8	212·5
Irrigation	569·8	..	544·0	25·8
Miscellaneous	395·9	..	285·2	110·7
Power :	*1,440·5*	..	*839·3*	*601·2*
Total ..	4,046·2	2,390·9	2,246·9	1,799·3
Centre's Programme :	*93·8*	*147·5*	*43·1*	*50·7*
Grand Total ..	4,140·0	2,538·4	2,290·0	1,850·0

7.2.B WATER AND POWER FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-Sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63			1963-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Water :	*63*	..	..	*51*	*49*
Multipurpose development ..	18	..	..	30	70
Drainage, reclamation and tube-wells	10	..	..	22	78
Flood regulation	12	..	..	55	45
Irrigation	14	..	..	94	6
Miscellaneous	10	..	..	70	30
Power:	*35*	..	..	*58*	*42*
Centre's Programme :	*2*	*4*	*20*	*46*	*54*
Grand Total ..	100	61	90	55	45

8.1 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Items	Plan Target	Achievement				% of Target achieved
		1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1960/61–1962/63	
Railways :						
Diesel Locomotives (B.G.)	**154**	**30**	**23**	..	**53**	**34**
Diesel Locomotives (M.G.)	**60**	**21**	..	..	**21**	**35**
Wagons (B.G.) ..	**9,558**	**400**	**1,404**	**4,919**	**6,723**	**70**
Wagons (M.G.) ..	4,893	860	140	1,256	2,256	46
Mileage of rail renewals	1,261	149	229	262	640	51
Mileage of sleeper renewals	2,550	236	338	349	923	36
Traffic handled at ports (million tons)						
Karachi	..	5·8	5·6	5·3	6·4	..
Chittagong	..	2·5	2·6	2·7	3·2	..
Chalna	..	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·5	..
Road mileage	3,745	550	735	455	1,750	47
Road Transport vehicles .. (Buses in Semi-public Corporation)	2,300	445	315	464	1,222	53
Communications						
New Post Offices ..	**1,300**	**303**	**220**	**357**	**880**	**68**
New Telephones ..	**45,700**	**8,400**	**7,200**	**10,500**	**26,100**	**57**

8.2.A TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT-FINANCED SECTOR

(Rs. Million)

Sub-Sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63 Allocation	1960/61-1962/63 Utilization	1963—65 Balance
Railways	1,400·0	956·5	873·9	526·1
Ports (Chalna)	29·0	18·3	5·7	23·3
Shipping (Mercantile Marine Academy)	2·0	3·9	2·4	—0·4
Roads	569·0	356·0	331·7	237·3
Civil Aviation	200·0	120·2	71·6	128·4
Post, Telegraph and Telephones ..	363·0	221·1	209·0	154·0
Broadcasting	40·0	35·8	20·7	19·3
Tourism	9·0	5·9	3·9	5·1
Road-Transport	23·0	9·1	17 8	5·2
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation	27·5	..	..	27·5
Inland Water Transport Authority	62·5	65·7	33·3	29·2
Total ..	2,725·0	1,792·5	1,570·0	1,155·0

8 2.B TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT-FINANCED SECTOR

(Percentages)

Sub-Sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1962/63			1963-65
		Allocation	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Allocation	Plan Target	Plan Target
Railways	51·4	68	91	62	38
Ports (Chalna)	1·1	63	31	20	80
Shipping (Mercantile Marine Academy)	0·1	195	61	120	..
Roads	20·9	63	93	58	42
Civil Aviation	7·3	60	59	36	64
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	13·3	61	94	58	42
Broadcasting	1·5	89	58	52	48
Tourism	0·3	65	66	43	57
Road Transport..	0·8	39	152	61	39
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation	1·0	..	..	..	100
Inland Water Transport Authority.	2·3	105	72	53	24
Total ..	100	66	88	58	42

9.1 PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Items	Plan Target	Achievement 1960-63	% of Target achieved
Development of plots including nucleus houses	300,000	72,560	24·2
Government servant's housing ..	28,000	3,560	12·7
Tubewells	110,000	44,920	40

9.2.A PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1962/1963 Allocation	1960/61—1962/1963 Utilization	1963-1965 Balance
Basic Development Projects ..	42·0	7·7	6·6	35·4
Refugees and public housing and town planning schemes ..	675·0	360·7	298·4	376·6
Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	525·7	279·6	204·7	321·0
Government servant's housing ..	133·7	55·7	48·9	84·8
Capital at Islamabad and subsidiary capital at Dacca ..	220·0	136·6	140·0	80·0
Government Offices and non-residential buildings	95·6	130·2	108·2	—12·6
Northern and Special Areas ..	8·0	11·0	7·1	0·9
Semi-public Sector	185·0	115·0	116·1	68·9
Total ..	1,885·0	1,096·5	930·0	955·0

9.2.B PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63		1963—65	
		Allocation	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Allocation	Plan Target	Plan Target
Basic development projects ..	2·2	18·3	85·4	15·7	84·3
Refugee and public housing schemes	35·8	53·6	82·0	43·9	56·1
Water supply and sewerage projects	27·9	53·1	73·2	38·9	61·1
Government servants housing ..	7·1	41·7	87·8	36·6	63·4
Government offices and non-residential buildings	5·1	136·2	83·1	133·1	..
Capital at Islamabad and subsidiary capital at Dacca	11·7	62·0	102·5	63·3	36·7
Northern and Special Areas ..	0·4	137·5	64·5	88·8	11·2
Semi-public sector	9·8	62·7	100	62·6	37·4
Total ..	100	58·2	84·5	49·2	50·8

10.1.A EDUCATION : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

Major items	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63		Achievements % of Target achieved
		Complete	Partial	
Primary Education :				
Development of primary schools	7,000	2,930	..	42
Additional enrolment ..	1·3 (Million)	447,645	..	34
Secondary Education :				
Development of junior high schools	500	162	111	56
Development of high schools	780	360	300	66
Development of higher secondary schools (intermediate colleges)	53	29	21	55
Pilot secondary schools ..	20	19	—	95
New technical high schools ..	3	—	3	30
Provincialization of girls' high schools	10	9	—	85
Additional enrolment in secondary schools (Classes VI to X)	200,000	79,672	—	40
Teachers Training :				
(*a*) *Primary* :				
New training institutes for primary school teachers ..	20	—	20	64
Expansion of training institutes for primary school teachers	27	—	27	61
New temporary training centres for primary school teachers	55	—	25	10
Annual admission to training institutes for primary school teachers	9,600	3,100	—	32
Annual output of primary school teachers	8,600	2,700	—	31
(*b*) *Middle* :				
Development of training colleges for middle school teachers	3	3	—	100
New training colleges for middle school teachers	2	—	—	—

(c) High :				
Improvement of training colleges for high school teachers	4	—	4	75
New training college for high school teachers	1	—	1	75
New training centres for teachers of vocational subjects	3	2	1	70
Annual admission to teachers training colleges	1,200	750	—	63
Annual output of high school teacher	1,125	665	—	59
Colleges :				
Development of degree colleges	27	12	10	65
Universities :				
New Universities	1	—	—	—
Development of the universities	2	—	2	39
Scholarships :				
Internal scholarships (new) ..	14,700	8,925	—	60
Training of teachers abroad ..	144	35	—	24
Technical education :				
(a) Diploma level :				
New technical, polytechnic and monotechnic institutes ..	11	—	8	60
Development of technical, polytechnic and monotechnic institutes	9	—	9	80
Annual intake into the diploma courses	1,900	920	—	50
Annual output of diploma holding technicians	725	250	—	34
(b) Degree level :				
University of engineering and technology	1	—	1	50
New engineering colleges ..	1	—	1	30
Annual intake into the degree courses	560	285	—	50
Annual output of degree holding engineers	230	230	—	100

10.1.B EDUCATION : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN WEST PAKISTAN

Major Items	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63	
		Achievement	% of target achieved
Primary Education :			
New primary schools	15,000	10,000	66
Improvement of primary schools ..	1,600	1,600	100
Additional enrolment	1,240,000	546,000	44
Secondary Education :			
Improvement of middle and high schools	600	280	46
Upgrading primary and middle schools	1,160	620	53
New high schools	175	58	33
Introduction of diversified courses in high schools	120	63	52
Introduction of technical and industrial arts courses in middle schools	600	337	56
Additional enrolment	230,000	100,000	43
Teacher Education :			
Improvement of training Institutions for primary teachers	36	23	64
Improvement of existing training colleges	4	4	about 80% work completed.
New normal schools	15	13	about 60% work completed.
New training colleges	3	3	about 70% work completed.
Annual output of trained primary schools teachers	7,000	9,200	131
Annual output of secondary schools teachers	2,000	1,950	97
Colleges :			
New Intermediate colleges ..	55	25	45
New degree colleges	4	2	50

Universities :			
Development of existing universities	4	4	about 60% work completed.
New university	1	—	..
Scholarships :			
Internal Scholarship	28,000	18,500	66
Training of teachers abroad ..	176	40	23
Technical Education :			
(*a*) *Diploma level* :			
Development of polytechnic/technical institutes	9	9	80
New polytechnics	7	7	20
Annual intake of the polytechnic/technical institutes	2,000	1,500	75
Annual output of diploma holding technicians	1,000	854	85
(*b*) *Degree level* :			
Development of existing engineering colleges	2	2	about 20% work completed.
Engineering university	1	1	about 50% work completed.
New engineering college ..	1	1	about 30% work completed.
Annual intake of the engineering institutions	845	669	79
Annual output of engineers ..	470	323	70

10.2.A EDUCATION : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63 Allocation	1960/61-1962/63 Utilization	1963—1965 Balance
Primary Education	142·7	32·8	37·4	105·3
Secondary Education ..	165·3	96·0	94·8	70·5
Teacher training	46·8	28·8	31·7	15·1
Technical training	156·3	107·8	80·4	75·9
Colleges	100·0	66·3	49·2	50·8
Universities	117·5	54·3	57·4	60·1
Internal scholarships ..	79·5	32·7	29·2	50·3
Foreign training	12·5	4·5	1·3	11·2
Social and Cultural Activities ..	37·1	17·4	13·1	24·0
Special Areas	4·1	6·7	4·7	0·1
Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ..	65·0	32·2	37·4	27·6
Publicity Schemes	15·1	—	—	15·1
Special Projects	12·4	8·6	3·4	9·0
Total ..	954·3	488·1	440·0	515·0

10.2.B EDUCATION : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63		1963—1965	
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Primary Education	14·9	23·0	114·0	26·2	73·8
Secondary Education	17·2	58·0	96·6	56·1	43·9
Teacher Training	4·9	61·5	110·0	67·7	32·3
Technical Training	16·4	69·0	74·6	51·4	48·6
Colleges	10·5	66·3	74·2	49·2	50·8
Universities	12·3	46·2	105·7	48·8	51·2
Internal Scholarships	8·3	41·1	89·0	36·7	63·3
Foreign Training	1·3	36·0	28·9	10·0	90·0
Social and Cultural Activities	3·9	46·9	75·3	35·4	64·6
Special Areas	0·5	139·6	70·0	98·0	2·0
Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	6·9	49·5	116·0	57·5	42·5
Publicity Schemes	1·6	..	..	..	100·0
Special Projects	1·3	69·4	40·0	27·4	72·6
Total	100·0	51·1	89·7	45·8	54·1

11.1 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major items	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63	
		Achievements	Percentage of the Target achieved
Doctors	13,000	14,000	108
Nurses	3,500	3,000	86
Health visitors	2,000	600	30
T. B. Clinics	82	39*	48
School health clinics	56	23	41
Rural health centres	300	72	24
Hospital beds	36,000	32,000	89

*Including 9 T. B. segregation hospitals.

11.2.A HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61	1962/63	1963/65
		Allocation	Utilization	Balance
Malaria eradication	76·0	24·0	21·7	54·2
T. B. Hospital, Clinics	18·8	8·4	7·9	10·9
B. C. G.	8·6	2·8	3·0	5·6
Medical Colleges, Stores & Training	54·7	54·5	51·9	2·8
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	82·7	56·0	36·9	45·8
Rural Health Centres	52·6	31·8	22·1	30·5
Infectious diseases hospitals and control of infectious disease	16·6	14·1	9·2	7·2
Higher training of doctors and research..	26·5	15·1	8·1	18·4
Family Planning	30·5	13·4	8·6	21·9
Nutrition survey and research ..	3·0	1·0	0·6	2·4
Total ..	370	221·9	170·0	200·00

11.2.B HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

		1960/61-1962/63			1963-65
Sub-sector	Plan Target	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Allocation	Plan Target	Plan Target
Malaria eradication	21	31	90	28	72
T. B. Hospital, clinics etc.	5	44	94	42	58
B. C. G.	3	32	108	34	66
Medical Colleges, stores and Training etc.	14·7	100	93	95	5
Hospitals and Dispensaries	22	67	63	43	57
Rural health centres	14	60	69	42	58
Infectious diseases hospitals and control of the infectious diseases	4	85	65	55	45
Higher training of doctors and research	7	60	51	30	70
Family planning	8	43	64	28	72
Nutrition research and survey	0·8	33	63	21	79
Total	100	60	75	45	55

12.1.A SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61	1962/63	1963-65
		Budget	Utilization	Balance
1. Training, Research and Administration	3·5	2·21	1·6	1·99
2. Urban Community Development	10·2	4·2	3·2	7·0
3. Medical Social Work ..	1·1	0·6	0·5	0·6
4. Family and Child Welfare ..	2·3	0·9	0·6	1·7
5. Youth Work and Recreational Services	1·5	0·8	0·6	0·9
6. Rehabilitation of Socially and Physically Handicapped	11·0	5·5	2·8	8·2
7. Delinquency and Probation ..	4·7	7·6	0·2	4·5
8. Grants-in-aid	13·1	3·8	3·9	9·2
9. Social Service under Basic Democracies	35·0	..	..	35·0
Total ..	82·5	25·6	13·4	69·1

12.1.B SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63			1963-65
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
1. Training, Research and Administration	4	62	70	44	56
2. Urban Community Development	12	41	91	38	62
3. Medical Social Work ..	1	55	84	46	54
4. Family and Child Welfare ..	3	40	68	27	73
5. Youth Work and Recreational Services	2	54	69	38	62
6. Rehabilitation of Socially and Physically Handicapped	13	50	50	25	75
7. Delinquency and Probation	6	12	40	5	95
8. Grants-in-aid	16	29	103	30	70
9. Social Service under Basic Democracies	43	..	..	..	100
Total ..	100.0	22	72	17	83

13.1.A MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Rs. Million)

Sub-sector	Plan Target	1960/61-1962/63		1963-65
		Budget	Utilization	Balance
Employment exchanges	2·2	..	..	2·2
Technical Training Centres ..	24·8	23·9	11·1	13·7
Factory inspection and conciliation	0·9	1·7	1·2	— 0·3
Social Security and Labour Welfare	7·1	6·5	4·3	2·8
Analysis, research and statistics ..	..	0·02	..	..
Total ..	35·0	32·1	16·7	18·3

13.1.B MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT : FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

(Percentages)

Sub-sector		1960/61-1962/63			1963-65
	Plan Target	Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Employment exchanges	6·28	..	..	..	100·0
Technical Training Centres ..	70·86	96·3	46·0	44·0	56
Factory inspection and conciliation	2·57	186·7	72·62	135·6	..
Social Security and Labour Welfare	20·29	91·8	66·41	61·0	39·0
Analysis, research and statistics ..	..	(a)	..	..	(a)
Total ..	100·00	91·7	61·3	56·2	43·8

(a) Not planned.

GLOSSARY

One Lakh (1,00,000) = One Hundred Thousand (100,000)
Ten Lakhs (10,00,000) = One Million (1,000,000)
One Crore (1,00,00,000) = Ten Million (10,000,000)

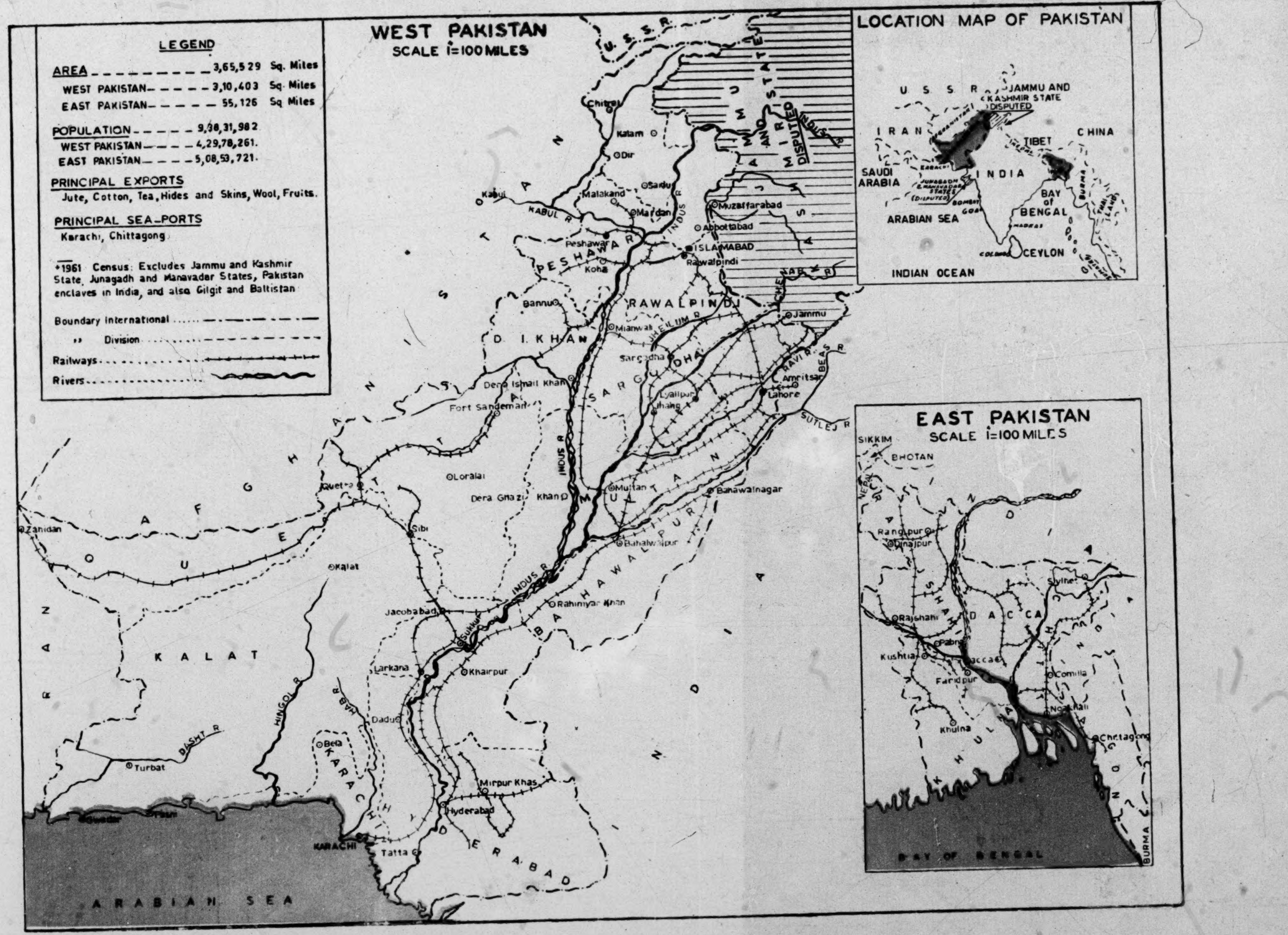
Units of Measurement

One Maund = 82·286 lbs.
One Seer = 2·057 lbs.
One Ton = 2,240 lbs.
One Acre = 4,840 Sq. Yds.
One Acre = 0·4047 Hectare
One Bale (Jute) = 400 lbs.
One Bale (Cotton) = 392 lbs.

Currency Equivalents

One Rupee (100 paisa) = 0·21 Dollar (U.S.)
= 0·075 Pound Sterling

GPPK S 130 (63) P. C.—7-5-64—10,000.



WEST PAKISTAN
SCALE 1"=100 MILES

LEGEND

AREA ---------- 3,65,529 Sq. Miles
WEST PAKISTAN ------ 3,10,403 Sq. Miles
EAST PAKISTAN ------ 55,126 Sq Miles

POPULATION ------ 9,38,31,982
WEST PAKISTAN ----- 4,29,78,261.
EAST PAKISTAN ----- 5,08,53,721.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
Jute, Cotton, Tea, Hides and Skins, Wool, Fruits.

PRINCIPAL SEA-PORTS
Karachi, Chittagong

*1961 Census: Excludes Jammu and Kashmir State, Junagadh and Manavadar States, Pakistan enclaves in India, and also Gilgit and Baltistan

Boundary International ...... —·—·—
" Division ...... - - - - -
Railways ...... ┼┼┼┼
Rivers ...... 〰〰

LOCATION MAP OF PAKISTAN

EAST PAKISTAN
SCALE 1"=100 MILES

U.S.S.R.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DISPUTED
INDUS R
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
Chitral
Kalam
Dir
Malakand
Sadu
Mardan
Kabul
KABUL R
Peshawar
Kohat
Muzaffarabad
Abbottabad
ISLAMABAD
Rawalpindi
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI
CHENAB R
Jammu
Bannu
Mianwali
JHELUM R
D. I. KHAN
Sargodha
SARGODHA
RAVI R
BEAS R
Amritsar
Lahore
Dera Ismail Khan
Lyallpur
Jhang
Fort Sandeman
SUTLEJ R
Loralai
Quetta
Dera Ghazi Khan
Multan
MULTAN
Bahawalnagar
Zahidan
Sibi
Bahawalpur
BAHAWALPUR
QUETTA
Kalat
KALAT
Rahimyar Khan
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Larkana
Khairpur
HINGOL R
HABB R
Dadu
Bela
DASHT R
Turbat
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
Mirpur Khas
Hyderabad
Gwadar
Pasni
KARACHI
Tatta
ARABIAN SEA
U S S R
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DISPUTED
IRAN
TIBET
CHINA
SAUDI ARABIA
INDIA
KARACHI
JUNAGADH & MANAVADAR STATES (DISPUTED)
BOMBAY
GOA
BAY of BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
CEYLON
INDIAN OCEAN
BURMA
SIKKIM
BHOTAN
NEPAL
INDIA
Rangpur
Dinajpur
RAJSHAHI
Rajshahi
DACCA
Sylhet
Pabna
Kushtia
Dacca
Faridpur
Comilla
CHITTAGONG
Noakhali
Khulna
KHULNA
Chittagong
BAY OF BENGAL
BURMA